The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,984 NEW SERIES. BOMBAY, MONDAY, MAY 2, 1887.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

P. AND O. COMPANY.

THE 2nd Saloon Accommodation of the ISELLA, now on the LONDON line, has recently been re-arranged and is now fitted with two berthed Cabins and other improvements.

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	FRIDAY.
PERSIA	3900	400	R. H. Moore	6th May.
CLYDE	3241	450	W. D. Worcester	13th "
GUATMAY	3262	600	E. Ashdown	20th "
				TUESDAY.
MOUREA	4191	800	A. H. Johnson	24th May
BOKHARA	3944	500	C. R. Edwards	31st "
ASSAM	3241	600	W. A. Wheler	7th June
CAMPANIA	3824	1507	J. H. Parfitt	14th "
MANTUA	3954	600	R. F. Brenon	21st "
CLYDE	4121	800	E. M. Edmond	28th "
NUBIA	2720	600	R. Haselwood	5th July
BENGAL	4500	800	W. H. Andrews	12th "
ROHILLA	3,000	700	W. Barratt	19th July

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta, and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through Tickets are issued including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London and names registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 2 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	on or About
ARNOONA	3128	600	S. F. Cole	18th May.
RAVENNA	3372	750	A. H. Daniell	27th "
MALWA	2959	500	G. W. Aickinson	10th June.
KHEDIVE	3560	600	A. C. Lyngate	24th June.

Return Tickets are issued, at greatly reduced Rates, to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent. P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, April 25, 1887.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below :—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 320, Rs. 340.
" to Marseilles " 540, " 350.

First and second respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers for Marseilles transhipped at Genoa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Steamships.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th May	1st July. (a)
ARCHIMEDE	4,000	600	16th May	
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	1st June.	2th July.
GLAVA	4,000	600	30th June.	10th Aug.
P. BALDUINO	5,000	800	10th July.	1st S. pt.

(a) R. Rubattino.
" 21 ga. o. c.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey, viâ Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
BORNEO	4,000	13th May.

For Guidebooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Cawasjee House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, March 26, 1887.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN
LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

BI-MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1887.
MEDUSA	E. Perini	3500	550	7th May.
POSEIDON	G. Donolich	4600	650	1st June.
TITANIA	S. Morea	42 0	600	7th "
BERENICE	C. Sbutega	3500	550	17th July.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for six MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

From this date through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 15th, BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail. 1887.
BERENICE	C. Sbutega	3500	550	11th May

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.

Cawasjee House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, April 1, 1887.

ANCHOR LINE.

S.S. BELGRAVIA.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT; SAILING MAY, 25th.

ATTENTION is invited to this well-known and favourite passenger steamer of 5,000 tons, sailing punctually as above. Has two and four berth cabins on deck and every comfort for first class passengers.

The refrigerating room ensures an ample supply of ice throughout the voyage.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

CLAN LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

THE splendid s.s. CLAN GRAHAM, 3,000 tons, will sail from Bombay for Liverpool direct on the 2nd June, and passages can now be secured. The saloon and state-rooms are all on the upper deck, and are fitted with every requisite for comfort. Surgeon and Stewardess carried.

For rates of passage, cabin plans, &c., apply to

FINLAY MUIR & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.

CLAN MACDONALD, 2,653 tons, Capt. Rule, 2nd May 1887.

BOMBAY TO DUNKIRK DIRECT.

CLAN CAMERON, 3,150 tons, Capt. Kewley, 31st May 1887.

THESE Steamers have good Accommodation for a limited number of First Class Passengers, and passages are now available at Reduced Rates.

For further particulars apply to

FINLAY MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers without charge for commission. A pamphlet giving rates and full particulars forwarded on application. Grindlay's Handbook for Travellers may also be had free.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA.

3 months 15/1

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE, VIÂ KATTIWAR COAST.

S.S. "PACHUMBA," 872 tons, on FRIDAY, May 6th 1887, at noon, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Kutch Mandvie in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "ARABIA," 1,400 tons, on MONDAY, 2nd May, on arrival of Overland English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Feo, and Basrah, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "ETHIOPIA," 2,032 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 4th May at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S.S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on MONDAY, the 16th May, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON VIÂ KURRACHEE.

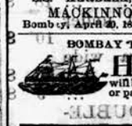
S.S. "HUZARA," 2,078 tons, on SATURDAY, 7th May, at 5 p.m.

S.S. "KESHEVA," 1,976 tons, on or about 8th June.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, April 30, 1887.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.



H. H. the SULTAN of ZANZIBAR'S s.s. "NYANZA" will sail as above on 4th May. For freight or passage, apply to

VISRAM EBRAHIM & CO.,
Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any Railway Station in India to all parts of Europe, Egypt, Palestine, Japan, America, Australia, &c., allowing breaks of journey anywhere *en route* and available by—

ALL TRAINS AND ANY LINE OF STEAMERS.

Through Bookings to London *at lowest rates*. Quotations and every information *re* Quarantine, Steamer Sailings, Sleeping Cars, &c. Ivory Rivet, Cook's Coupons for nearly 200 Hotels.

Cook's Traveller's Gazette, yearly Subscription Rs. 3, with the Howard Vincent Map of the World (Just published).

Address—THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY : RAMPART-ROW, FORT.
CALCUTTA : 11 House Old Court Street.

N.B.—Send for Pamphlet of Conducted Tour to Australia leaving September 20.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE LATEST NOVELTY IN INKSTANDS.

THE "Vis-à-Vis" INKSTAND will open on either side without the trouble of turning round. Handsome Glass Reservoir, on highly polished Oak Stands, richly ornamented with gilt mounts. Suitable for Library, Study, or Office.

Rs. 15, Rs. 18, Rs. 20, Rs. 22, Rs. 27, and Rs. 30.

INKSTANDS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, IN ELECTRO PLATE, WHITE METAL, OAK and GILT, LEATHER COVERED, GLASS, &c., &c.

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE NEW "ROYAL WRITING CABINET" REGISTERED.

MADE of British Oak, handsomely polished and neatly mounted with Nickel Silver mounts, the front falling down makes a convenient rest to write upon. Fitted with partitions for all sizes of Note Paper and Envelopes, Books, Journal, Ledger, Letters, &c., &c., Scissors, Ink Bottle, Stamp Box, Drawers, &c., &c., &c., the whole looking up into a Box 12½ by 7½ by 13½.

Rs. 70.

Ditto ditto larger size, 15 by 14½ by 10.

Rs. 100.

TREACHER & CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES.

The "New Trellis" Photo Frame, to hold 4, 6, and 8 Cabinet Photos. In rich Green Plush, with gilt mounts, to hold 4 Cabinet Photos.

Rs. 11-8.

In rich Scarlet Morocco, with gilt mounts, to hold 6 Cabinet Photos.

Rs. 13-8.

In rich Scarlet Morocco, with gilt mounts, to hold 8 Cabinet Photos.

Rs. 20.

In rich Crimson Plush, with gilt mounts, to hold 8 Cabinet Photos.

Rs. 22.

Photo Frames in a variety of new styles, in PLUSH, LEATHER, WOOD, METAL, &c., &c.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

ART CRETONNES
JUST OPENED OUT.
NEWEST
TAPESTRY AND FLORAL
DESIGNS.
PRICES FROM
6 As. to Re. 1-4 *per yard.*

WATSON & Co.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

GOLD MEDAL TEA.

TRADE MARK K T E IN A TRIANGLE.

THE K T E TEAS, grown at an elevation of nearly 7,000 feet, reputed for their exquisite delicacy of flavour and aroma for which they have been awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas, and one first class certificate, are to be had from us in 1 lb. packets, and we respectfully solicit a trial from all who like a good cup of tea.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

FOR SALE.
A YACHT PIANO
BY CRAMER.
Priced.....Rs. 340.

SYMPATHETIC SQUARE
BY
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE,
NEARLY NEW.
Rs. 650.
1 ditto ditto Old, Rs. 300.

MARCKS AND CO., Limited,
SOLE AGENTS.
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE,
42, Esplanade Road,
BOMBAY.

CHOICE WINES
FROM DIFFERENT COUNTRIES.

CASH Per doz. Quarts. Rs.					CASH Per doz. Quarts Rs.	
18	0	... Fine Old	...	...MARSALA... Sicily	18	0
		The finest Italy produced, softened by age, and mellow to the palate.				
32	0	... Fine Old	...	...MADEIRA... direct from the Island...	32	0
		Rich and full of body, the darbar and acidus being fully developed by the East Indian trip.				
34	0	... Superior Old	...	PORT ... Portugal...	34	0
		This, our well-known Invalid Wine, is largely recommended by the Medical Profession, and is of a quality rarely met with in this country.				
27	0	... Fine Old	...	PORT ... Portugal...	27	0
		A wholesome nutritious Wine, thoroughly matured before bottling.				
19	0	... Fine	...	PORT ... Portugal...	19	0
		A rich fruity Wine of good flavour and character.				
24	0	... Fine Old	...	...CARLOWITZ... Hungary...	24	0
		This Wine has a decided taste and flavour of the grape, and is highly recommended by the Medical Profession for its medicinal properties.				
20	0	... Fine	...	...CARLOWITZ... Hungary...	20	0
		Softness and mellowness are marked features of this Wine.				

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

PALE DINNER. Sound and choice. Per dozen, Rs. 23.

PHILLIPS AND CO., LIMITED.
WINE AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.

VINO DE PASTO. A fine old Wine. Per dozen, Rs. 27.

CHOICE SHERRIES.

AMONTILLADO. Old, exquisite. Per dozen, Rs. 35.

TEMPLE HOUSE, POONA,
NEW ORIENTAL BANK BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY.

MANZANILLA. Light and delicate. Per dozen, Rs. 29.

NEUBERG'S SPECIALITIES.
CHEROOTS AND CIGARS.
CIGARETTES AND TOBACCOS.

CHEROOTS.	CIGARS.
THOMPSON'S PRIME.	HAVANNAHS No. 1.
THOMPSON'S No. 1.	HAVANNAHS No. 2.
DAWSON'S PRIME.	COQUETAS.
DAWSON'S No. 1.	TROBUCOS.
NONPAREILS.	ROYALS.

CIGARETTES.	TOBACCOS.
EGYPTIAN VATTADIS.	GOLDEN BLOCK MIXTURE.
STAMBOUL ditto.	GOLDEN LEAF BIRDS EYE.
EMPRESS, with mouth pieces.	GOLDEN SHAG.
CONFIANCE ditto.	VIRGINIA HONEY DEW.
SUCCESS ditto.	LATAKIA.

NOTE.—For PURITY of TOBACCO and General EXCELLENCE OF QUALITY, the above selected brands are not to be surpassed anywhere.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

THE ENGLISH HOTEL,
HORNBY ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.

THIS HOTEL is airy, commodious, scrupulously clean and open to the westerly breeze. It affords all the comforts and privacy desired by Ladies and Gentlemen and is near all the business Offices of Merchants and Government, and also the two Railway Stations, Borse Bunder and Church Gate, and convenient also for Tram Cars, which pass the door. TERMS—MODERATE.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,
ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS,
SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of the Buildings for Cotton Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c., for a lump sum, or on commission. Special Financial facilities afforded to approved parties.

(We have erected and successfully started several excellent-going Spinning and Weaving Mills in different parts of the country, and our Mr. Alcock has in addition been the responsible adviser throughout in the erection, starting and working of many more.)

Manufacturers of all kinds of cast and wrought iron work of the heaviest description Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Gates and Railings, Road Rollers kept in stock. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameters Cutters for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our works some of the largest and heaviest tools in India, and grands extended and improved our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

Importers of Machinery, Agents for Linen and other Belting, the "Kerlew" Patent Oil Gas Apparatus, Baird's Sight Feed Lubricators, etc.

Sole Agents for the Celebrated Valvoline Cylinder Oil, and specially prepared Valvoline Ring Spinning Spindle Oil (a trial solicited).

Plate, Bar and Angle Iron of the largest sections, also Diamond and Silver Steel, and Engineer's Stores and Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,
Secretaries and Managers.

Works and Offices—Masagon.

LIME JUICE CORDIAL.

PREPARED from GENUINE LIMES; perfectly free from chemicals or acids, except the natural acid in the pure Juice of the fruit. This quite free from the MUSTY TASTE AND SMELL which is usually found in LIME JUICE CORDIALS, and is

GUARANTEED TO KEEP,

open or closed, for any length of time in any climate and to be entirely free from alcohol.

Per case of 1 doz., Rs. 14. Per bottle, Re. 1-8.

KEMP & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

KEMP AND COMPANY'S
SEIDLITZ POWDER.
For Making the
Celebrated Mineral Water of the Seidlitz Springs in an Effervescent form.

WE can RECOMMEND this as superior in its cooling and purifying effects to any other Preparation sold under the same name, and as approaching nearer to the renowned Natural Water for which the above Spring is so celebrated.

Per Bottle, Re. 1-8.

KEMP & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

KEMP AND COMPANY'S
CIGARS AND CHEROOTS.

PREPARED with the Finest Trichinopoly Tobacco, Selected Specially for us, and have a Superb Flavour and Aroma, they are easy to draw and are unsurpassed by any in the Market.

	Rs.	as
Cheroots, Nobles, per box of 100	2	0
,, Dawsons, No. 1, per box of 100	3	0
,, Selected Mess, per box of 100	3	0
Cigars, Kemp's Special, per box of 100	3	0
,, Kemp's No. 1, per box of 100	2	8
,, Kemp's Regalias, per box of 100	2	8

KEMP AND CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

MENTHOL PLASTER.

The most wonderful PLASTER made for relieving Pain and giving Instant Relief in all cases of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Pleurisy, Headache and Nerve disorders.

Per Plaster in Air-tight Tin, 12 As.

KEMP & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

RINGS & PRECIOUS GEMS.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., Limited, in bringing their new and varied assortment of DIAMOND & OTHER GEM RINGS more prominently before the Public, beg to intimate that the GEMS used by them are of the very best quality and obtained direct from the Cutters in AMSTERDAM, with whom they have recently entered into special arrangements by which more GEMS of the highest class are received regularly, and they are enabled to offer them at cheaper rates than they have been hitherto offered to the public.

Diamond	Half Hoop Claw-set	Rings	Diamond and Ruby Rings
Diamond	do. do. Gipsy	do.	Diamond and Sapphire
Diamond	3 Brilliants Claw-set	do.	Diamond and Emerald
Diamond	3 do. do. Gipsy	do.	Diamond and Turquoise
Diamond	Single Brilliant Claw-set	do.	Diamond and Opal
Diamond	do. do. Gipsy	do.	Diamond and Pearl

AND ANY OTHER COMBINATION.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

PURE
INDIAN (KANGRA VALLEY) TEAS

MORTON, MAJU & CO.,
SUPPLIERS OF HIGH-CLASS TEAS TO MESSES, CLUBS, &c.

SOLE AGENTS FOR COL. HAWES' AND OTHER FIRST CLASS TEAS.

OUR celebrated and unrivalled TEAS of the choicest quality (from Col. HAWES' and other Plantations) cannot be surpassed by any other Teas in India. We offer our unsurpassable selection of the BEST and CHEAPEST Kangra Valley Teas, possessing an exceedingly fine and delicious flavour, a real Luxury to every Tea-Drinker.

Numerous Testimonials from different Connoisseurs prove that our Teas have enjoyed the highest reputation for their purity and delicacy of aroma. A LARGE STOCK of HOLTA TEAS on hand.

PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION. 22, CHURCH-GATE-STREET, BOMBAY.

HOUSEHOLD CLARET, Sound, Wholesome, Rich.
Unsurpassed in any Market. Quarts, Rs. 10; Pints, Rs. 5-8; per doz.
KEMP & CO., LD.

POMMERY AND GRENO.

WE keep in stock supplies of this best Champagne.

Per case of 1 doz. quarts.....Rs. 70
Per case of 2 doz. pints.....Rs. 73
LESS 5 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT IN BOMBAY.] ESTABLISHED 1850

SORABJEE SAPOORJEE & CO.,
BOMBAY FOUNDRY AND IRON WORKS
KHETWADY BOMBAY,

ENGINEERS, IRON & BRASS FOUNDERS, &c.
MANUFACTURERS OF CAST AND WROUGHT IRON MATERIALS.

IRON ROOFS	CRANES	BEVEL AND ROPE
ROAD ROLLERS	CYLINDERS	GEARINGS,
LAMP POSTS	GATES	ORNAMENTAL AND
GIRDERS	RAILINGS	GENERAL CASTINGS
BRIDGES	COLUMNS	

OUR Foundry, one of the largest in India, is complete with every appliance for all kinds of General Loam and Heavy Castings up to 20-tons weight. The Fitting Department, furnished with First-Class Machines for every description of High-Class Work, and the Smithy, are under our personal supervision. Orders entrusted to us will be promptly executed and efficiently discharged.

Machines Tools etc., imported through our Agents from the well known English makers

PLANS AND ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & CO.

LIPP'S PIANOS,
SYMPATHETIC AND SEMI-GRAND.
J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

THACKER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY.
SURVEYING AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.

THACKER & Co. (LIMITED) import Surveying and Mathematical Instruments only from well-known makers, principally ELLIOTT BROS., and W. F. STANLEY, for whom they are appointed Agents, as it is the experience of the Management that the guarantee of perfection and accuracy afforded by such names as the above is highly esteemed by the Profession, although Instruments by unknown makers may be procured at as lightly cheaper rate.

Theodolites.	Spare Instruments.	Stencil Plates.
Dumpy Levels.	Architects' Scales.	Field Books.
Levelling Staves.	Marquois Scales.	Level Books.
Prismatic Compasses.	Protractors (all kinds).	Note Books.
Pocket Sextants.	Pocket Rules.	Mapping Pens
Optical Squares.	Parallel Rulers (all kinds).	Indian Ink.
Clinometers.	Measuring Tapes.	Plotting Scales.
Spirit Levels.	Measuring Chains.	Mounted Drawing Papers.
Pocket Levels.	T. Squares	Cartoon Papers.
Pantographs.	Set Squares.	Tracing Cloth.
Cases of Instruments.	Straight Edges.	Tracing Paper.
Pocket Sets.	Railway Curves	Sectional Paper.
Half Sets.	French Curves.	Sundries.
	Drawing Boards.	

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

Dry Water-colours.	Siberian Pencils.	Palettes, Slabs, &c.
Moist do. in pans.	Sable-hair Pencils.	Palette Knives.
Slow-drying do. in Tubes.	Hog-hair Tools for Oils.	Dippers, &c.
Oil-colours in Tubes.	Sable do.	Bristol Boards.
Dry Water-colour Boxes.	Varnishes, Oils, &c.	Mounting Boards.
Moist do.	Drawing Papers.	Drawing pencils.
Oil-colour Boxes.	Oil Sketching Paper.	Crayons.
Illuminating Colour Boxes.	Prepared Canvas.	Gold and Silver Shells.
Camel-hair Pencils.	Prepared Millboards.	Gold Leaf.
	Mahl Sticks.	

ILLUSTRATED PRICED LISTS ON APPLICATION.

***ALL ARTICLES ADVERTISED ARE KEPT IN STOCK.

THACKER & CO., Ld., BOMBAY

AGENTS FOR—ELLIOTT BROTHERS, LONDON.
W. F. STANLEY, LONDON.
T. H. STEWARD, LONDON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE AITCHISON MEMORIAL, PUNJAB.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

SIR H. M. PLOWDEN.
W. MACKWORTH YOUNG, Esq.
MAJOR-GENERAL S. BLACK, C. S. I.
P. L. TUPPER, Esq.
COL. I. P. STEWART, R. E.
COL. R. P. NISBET, C. I. E.
MAJOR G. F. MAREY.

THE following Resolution was passed at a Meeting of the AITCHISON MEMORIAL COMMITTEE held at Lahore on 6th April 1887.

"That a Subscription List be opened for a Memorial to Sir Charles Aitchison, and that his friends in the Punjab and elsewhere be invited to subscribe. That the Sum collected be applied in placing a Marble Bust of Sir Charles Aitchison in the Aitchison College and a Portrait in the Lawrence Hall at Lahore.

Subscriptions may be paid into the Bank of Bengal, Lahore, or any of its Branches, also into the Alliance Bank of Simla at Lahore or elsewhere, for the Amount may be remitted to the Honorary Secretary or to any Member of the Executive Committee.

All Subscriptions will be duly acknowledged in the newspapers.

R. P. NISBET, Colonel,
Commissioner and Superintendent, Rawal Pindi, Punjab, Honorary Secretary.

GRAND
ALFRESCO ENTERTAINMENT,
VICTORIA GARDENS,
FRIDAY, 6TH MAY 1887,
To Celebrate the Fourth Anniversary of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association of Western India.

JUBILEE OF JUBILEES!
TWO BANDS IN ATTENDANCE!!
The Gardens will be extensively illuminated.
GRAND COMBINATION
OF
Amusements, Stalls, Exhibitions, Sports, Clowns, Music, Shows, Minstrels, Promenades, Refreshment Bufetts, &c. &c.

TWO EXTENSIVE DANCING PLATFORMS!
Admission Re. 1 to the Gardens.
Children under 12 years and Servants accompanying Children, half-price.

MR. E. HAYDN is AUTHORISED to SIGN our firm from THIS DATE.
BOOTH & Co.
Bombay, May 2, 1887.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS, ENGINEERS AND MILLOWNERS.

WE, the Undersigned, have COMMENCED BUSINESS at the PATENT SLIP ENGINE WORKS, MAZAGON, and beg to announce that all classes of Wrought and Cast-Iron and Brass Work will be carefully executed under our own supervision. Estimate given on application.

COUPER & TOSH,
Sole Agents in India for Messrs. Marshall and Taunder's Patent Automatic Spring Metallic Packing.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the CORPORATION, as already advertised, will be held here, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 2nd May 1887, at 3 p.m.

J. LEASK,
Acting Clerk, Municipal Corporation, and Secy., Town Council.
Bombay Municipal Offices, 30th April, 1887.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION.
NOTICE OF MEETING.

THE SECOND ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Association will be held at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, TO-DAY, MONDAY, at 5.30 p.m. The meeting is Open to the Public.

PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA,
K. T. TELANG,
DINSHAW EDULJEE WACHA,
2nd May, 1887. Secretaries.

THE MADRAS UNITED SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS, Co., LD.

ધી મદ્રાસ યુનાઈટેડ સ્પીનીંગ એન્ડ વીવીંગ મીલ્સ કંપની લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half-year ending 31st December 1886, of Rs. 140 per whole share and Rs. 35 per quarter share (free of Income-Tax), is declared payable to the registered Shareholders of this Company on and after Monday the 2nd May 1887, between the hours of 12 a.m. and 3 p.m. at the Registered Office, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, on production of Share Certificates.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ધી. મુલજી જેઠાની કંપ.
c/o. MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, April 30, 1887.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED 1710.

POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS, MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and other insurable property in Bombay and Mofussil at current rates, by
BENN ASHLEY & Co., Agents.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
ESTABLISHED 1803.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,200,000
PAID-UP.....£ 300,000
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS over.....£1,580,000

POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandize in Bombay and up-country issued, on behalf of the above Company at most favourable rates, by the Undersigned, from whom full particulars may be obtained.

BENN, ASHLEY & Co., Agents.

THE KAISER-I-HIND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Limited.
CAPITAL Rs. 12,50,000.
DIRECTORS.
R. M. SAYANI, Esq.
MUNCHERJEE N. BANAJEE, Esq.
CURSONDASS VULUEHDASS, Esq.
NOWROJEE JEHANGIR GAMADIA, Esq.
FAZALBHOY YUSUFALLY, Esq.
JEEWANDASS MOOLJEE, Esq.
AGENTS.
JEEWANDASS MOOLJEE & Co.
HEAD OFFICE
5, GREEN STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

FIRE RISKS on Mills, Presses, Godowns, Warehouses, Dwelling-houses, Shops, &c., &c., are accepted at most favourable rates and on advantageous terms.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen-Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of (THAKOR) HIRJI KACHRA, late of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased.

BHUGVANDAS PURSHOTUM, one of the Executors, according to the tenor named in the Will of the deceased.....Petitioner

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any Interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the grant of Probate.

Witness, Sir CHARLES SARGENT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 26th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty seven, and in the fiftieth year of our Reign.

J. W. ORR, Registrar.

Fee 1 Rupee 4 annas 16th Court a Bombay

L. N. BANAJI,
The 29th day of April 1887.
Messrs. MANSUKHLAL & DAMODAR, Attorneys at Law.

THE
"PUNJAB MAGAZINE,"
THE ORGAN OF
THE PUNJAB ASSOCIATION.
CONTENTS OF THE APRIL NUMBER.

1. A Plan of Campaign. By T. C. Lewis, M.A.
2. Inaugural Meeting of the Punjab Association.
3. Technical Education for India. By J. Campbell Oman, F.C.S., F.L.S.
4. Lady Aitchison Hospital. By Elizabeth Bielby, M.D.
5. Europe and India—A Word in Season. By H.O.P.E.
6. The Teaching of Geography. By M. J. Odgers F.R.G.S.
7. Addresses presented by the Association.
8. English in Indian Colleges (1). By F. Haden Cope, M.A.
9. Hand Work. By "Manus."
10. Jubilee Scholarships.
11. Education in the Punjab.
12. Sir Charles Aitchison and the University.
13. The Enrichment of Vernacular Literature. By Diwan Narendrao Nath, M.A.
14. Work for the Punjab.
15. Mrs. Fawcett on the Social Condition of Women.
16. Medals for Female Students.
17. Native Girls' Schools: Their Shortcomings and How to Remedy Them. By S. D. (A Native Graduate).
18. The Morality of Indian Examinations. By a Fellow.
19. Notes.
20. Rules of the Punjab Association.
21. Superintendence of Indian Students in England.

SINGLE COPY—RUPEE ONE.

Further particulars may be obtained from the Secretary of the Association.

Advertisements for the next Number should be sent, before 1st June, to the MANAGER, "Civil and Military Gazette" Press, Lahore.

PARSEEISM AND ITS PLACE IN HISTORY,
A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(in pamphlet form)
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MESSRS. HURRIVALUBDAS and NARRONDAS CALLIANDAS beg to inform the Gentlemen invited that owing to an unforseen obstacle the celebration of the Marriage of their Daughter and Son, which was to take place this day and on Wednesday, the 4th instant, has been POSTPONED for the present.

MANMOHANDAS DAYALDAS,
Bhooleshwar Road, Third Bhoiwada, No. 62.

SIR WM. WEDDERBURN MEMORIAL FUND.

NATIVE Gentlemen desirous of subscribing to the above Fund are requested to send in their Subscription to the Bank of Bombay at their earliest convenience.

PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA,
K. T. TELANG,
COWASJEE HORMASJEE,
TRIBHOVANDAS M. NATHOOBHOY,
Joint Honorary Secretaries.

THE CITY LINE S.S. CITY OF CANTERBURY has ARRIVED from Glasgow and Liverpool, and is DISCHARGING in the Prince's Dock. Consignees are requested to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for our Counter-signature and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Matches, oil, acids, and other inflammable articles must be removed as they are landed, failing which they will be exposed at Consignees' risk, and subject to removal to the combustible shed at their expense.

Unless boats are sent alongside without delay to take delivery of packages, exceeding in weight 20 cwts., they will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the Consignees.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for damage must be adjusted by Steamer's Surveyor before the goods are removed from the landing shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibility in respect of goods removed to the unclaimed warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damages, &c.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 1 May 1887.

NOTICES.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE Undersigned beg to inform their numerous patrons and the public, that their TAILORING BRANCH of business in the Fort will be DISCONTINUED from the 1st May 1887, and their Business House will be REMOVED to the address at head under, where all orders for wholesale and retail will be executed with their usual promptitude. Please note the address.

Y. A. LACKA & Co.,
Travelling Kit Warehouse,
Chuckla Street, near Jackeria Masjid, Bombay.

NOTICE.

MY WIFE, Mrs. D. HODGES, has left my protection at her own Will. I shall NOT BE RESPONSIBLE for any DEBTS she may contract.

J. HODGES.
29 April 1887

NOW READY.
CAVALRY SWARMS.
BY
LIEUT.-COLONEL G. C. HOGG,
Commandant, Poona Horse.
To be had at THACKER & Co, Ld.
Price Rs. 2.

GERMAN LLOYD
MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LD.
CAPITAL M3,000,000—RESERVE FUND M750,000

EVERY DESCRIPTION of SEA-RISKS accepted at most favorable Rates.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

DAVEY, PAXMAN & Co. STEAM ENGINES as supplied to Windsor Castle for H. M. the Queen, H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, the Home and Colonial Governments, the Austrian, Italian, Spanish, Dutch, Swedish and other Governments. The Fisheries, Healtheries, Inventories Collieries, Post Offices, Lloyds, Board of Works, &c.

HIGHEST AWARDS—STOCKS ON HAND.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

SHIPMAN KEROSINE ENGINE Co., Boston. No fuel but kerosine oil. No Engineer. Can be seen at the *BombayGazette*. THE BEST ENGINE FOR INDIA. Stocks on hand.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.

STEAM ENGINES FOR SALE!
MARSHALL'S Portable, 12 H. P. Second-hand, in Perfect Condition
ROBEY'S 12 H. P. Semi-portable, new.
F. FISCHER & Co.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.
(Gramme and Jablochkoff Patents)
AUSTRALASIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT POWER AND STORAGE COMPANY, Ld.
(Edison and Swan's Patents)
SPIECKER AND CO. ELECTRIC LIGHT CO., Ld.

THE above comprise all the chief systems of Electric Light and Power in use in Europe.

PRICES OF ALL MATERIAL HAVE BEEN CONSIDERABLY REDUCED.

F. FISCHER AND CO.,
Agents for India.

TELEPHONES & ELECTRIC BELLS.
The new MAGNETO TELEPHONES require no BATTERY!!
INSULATED WIRE AND CABLE
(FELTEN & GUILLEAUME'S)

FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING, BELLS, Telephones Submarine, Underground and Mining Operations, As supplied to the English, Colonial and Foreign Governments.

STOCKS ON HAND.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

CIE DES CRISTALLERIES DE BACCARAT.

THE Depot of this world-famed Company's Glass and Crystal Ware is now opened, and the Public is invited to visit an exhibition of ORNTAL CHANDELIERS, TABLE AND ORNAMENTAL WARE, VASES, &C., ART PORCELAINS, REAL AND ZINC ARTISTIC BRONZE WARE, MIRRORS, &C., such as has never been seen in India.

ORDERS FROM DEALERS REGISTERED FREE OF COMMISSION, AT FABRIE PRICES.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.
Depot, New Buildings, Meadows Street.

PILSENER BEER—UNSURPASSED QUALITY.
Special price to introduce it largely.
QUARTS.....Rs. 4-8 per doz.
PINTS.....,, 2-12 ,,
In quantities of not less than 1 case.
F. FISCHER & CO.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
TEAK SLEEPERS.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, up to 1 p.m. (Gunfire) on MONDAY, the 2nd May next, Tenders for the SUPPLY of 1,000 RECTANGULAR TEAK SLEEPERS, each 10 feet by 10 in. by 5 in. to be delivered on the Company's Premises at Wari Bunder, Mazagon, before the 15th June next.

Specification can be seen on application at the Office of the Undersigned.

Tenders to be sealed and superscribed, and must be accompanied separately with a Deposit of Rs. 500.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, Bombay, 27th April 1887.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.
BRAKE BLOCKS.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of 21,600 TEAKWOOD BRAKE BLOCKS.

Tenders sealed and superscribed, and accompanied separately by a Deposit of Rs. 500, must be delivered at the Agent's Office, Victoria Terminus, by 1 p.m. (Gunfire) on WEDNESDAY, the 4th May next, after which hour no Tender will be received.

Forms of Specification and Tender can be obtained, and Templets seen at the Storekeeper's Office, Parel.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, Bombay, 22nd April 1887.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
HYDERABAD.
TENDERS FOR IRON WORK.

TENDERS are invited for the supply and erection of the IRON WORK required for a Bridge SEVEN SPANS of 80 feet across the River Poorna, in the 20th mile of the Amraoti-Ellichpur Road, Berar.

Descriptions and approximate quantities of the Iron Work required are given below:—

MAIN GIRDERS.
Rolled best Staffordshire Iron, Rivets of Low-moor iron.....200 tons.
CROSS GIRDERS.
Rolled Beams.....50 tons.
FLOORING PLATES.
Buckle and Westwood's Patent No. 2.....90 tons.
Steel Rollers and Rocking Plates.....2 tons.

Copies of Drawings and of Specification will be supplied on application to Undersigned on payment of Rupees 10.

No Tenders will be received after 10th May, 1887, and the Superintending Engineer does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

J. CRAIG,
Executive Engineer, East Berar Division.
Amraoti Camp, 21st April, 1887.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY, cheap edition for up-country readers, published twice a week, same size as the *Gazette* Daily. Subscription Rs. 12 per year; cottage, Rs. 8.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

WORK in INDIA.—An English Lady about to resign the Management of a School in Bombay is open to accept etc. or Educational Work. Qualified for B. A. Degree. Remuneration not necessary. "A. C. P.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

CAST-IRON PIPES, Sizes 2 to 5 inches available. Apply to GEO. GAHAGAN & Co., Bellasis Road, Bombay.

ANGLE, TEE and FLAT BAR IRON of Sizes available. Apply to GEO. GAHAGAN & Co., Bellasis Road, Bombay.

PORTABLE ENGINES, 8, 10 and 12 H.P. available, New Full-sized Cylinders. Apply to GEO. GAHAGAN & Co., Bellasis Road, Bombay.

MORTON MAJU & Co.'s TEA EMPORIUM.—Our Pure and Unadulterated Kangra Valley Teas are from COL. HAWES and HOLTA ESTATES, two of the Best and most Well-known Tea Gardens in India. 22, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

TO BE LET, a very desirable, Cool and Newly-painted Upper-storied BUNGLOW at Grant Road, near the Bridge. Separate Accommodation for Two Families. Also Nice ROOMS in Church Gate Street, Fort, suitable for an Office or a Residence. Apply to M. M. MAJU, at the Tea Emporium, in Church Gate Street.

CALADIUMS.—Fine large plants in full growth, distinct varieties from Rs. 12 per dozen, will travel safely by rail.—THOMAS BROMLEY, Importer of Plants, Mahim, Bombay.

LAW BOOKS FOR SALE.—Apply to the LIBRARIAN, High Court, Bombay.

WANTED an ENGAGEMENT as LADY BOOK-KEEPER. Address "BOOK-KEEPER," care of this paper.

GLADSTONE BAGS.—New Stock, in Beautiful Brown Leather, 20 inches, Price Rs. 18-8, 22 inches Rs. 19-8, other Bags in great Variety. Cheapest Offered.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

WE HAVE THIS DAY REMOVED our OFFICE from 18, Elphinstone Circle, to Hemsharat's Godown Buildings, 15, Marine Street, 2nd May 1887.—A. SABAPATHY MOODELIAR & Co.

LOST ONE SHARE, No. 241, of the Manmar Manufacturing Company, Limited, standing in my name. All persons are warned against dealing with the same in any way.—NURSEY MOWJEE, Mandvie Bunder.

PCASSANELLO & Co.—Olive Oil, 10 Annas per Bottle; Gorgonzola, Parmesan, Rs. 1-4, Gruyere, 12 Annas and Chester Cheese 10 Annas per lb.; Milan Sausage, Rs. 1-4 per lb., Salted Anchovies, 8 Annas a dozen; Lombardy Butter, 15 Annas per tin.

TO MILL-OWNERS.—The Advertiser, a respectable young man, well up in Carding and Spinning, and who has made Ring Spinning his Speciality, is now open to an engagement. Address "R.," care of this paper.

TO LET, from 1st June, the airy and commodious BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, Lands End, formerly occupied by Honorable Mr. Ashburner and now by H. Moses, Esq. Apply to NYRANJEE COWASJEE BISNEY, 122, Cowasjee Patel Street, Fort.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.'S SINGER'S SEWING MACHINE'S increasing sale is a sufficient proof of their unparalleled popularity in all quarters of the Globe. For cash or on hire. Price lists post free. 4, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

LADIES' BLACK FELT RIDING HATS.—A New Consignment just arrived. Latest Fashionable Shapes. Price, Rs. 8.—BADHAM PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

DAHLIA ROOTS, finest double, 16 different sorts by name, for Rs. 10.—PALEKAR and Co., Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT, by SIBA.—A paper on the introduction of representative institutions in India. 8 annas; postage, 1 anna.

ONLY FEW COPIES LEFT of Gusarati Version of Col. Meadows Taylor's Tara (illustrated). Apply at *Dufter Ashkara* Press, or at the Booksellers.

FOR EARLY SALE, Electro-plated Dinner, &c., Service in Variety, of a Mess breaking up. Details at WM. WATSON & Co., 28, Apollo Street, Fort.

TEMPLES BAR, BOMBAY, Breakfasts, Tiffins and Dinners. Steak or Chop, 2 annas. Finest Billiard Saloon in India. TOM SAYERS, Manager.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1887. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. Soundy and Co., Rampart-row.

ORGANS and PIANOFORTES Tuned and Repaired at Moderate Charges by B. S. RAMCHUNDER & Co. Dealers in Musical Instruments, No. 26, Kalbadevi Road.

ROSS' RAPID SYMMETRICAL LENSES 8½ by 6½, 10 by 8, 12 by 10; early application requested.

J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

ALL WOOL TWEED SUITS, Stylishly cut and well made, from Rs. 14-8 to 25. S B Coat and Trousers. Y. A. LACKA & Co., Tailors and General Outfitters, Fort, Bombay.

CHEAP SUITS! CHEAP SUITS!!—Coat and Trousers, Guaranteed all Wool, Rs. 15. Trousers per pair Rs. 7. Trial Order solicited.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 15, Meadow Street, Fort.

INDIAN FINE ART.—A Handsome Chess, Cribbage, Work and Writing Table combined, beautifully inlaid Ivory and Mother-o'-Pearl, Rs. 250. MARCUS and Co., Ld., Bombay.

WANTED, by a Young Lady, a SITUATION as Daily Governess, with a Private Family, English or Parsee preferred. Good references. Address "H. E." care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

£6,500,000 STG is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office. Claims by death paid last year, £519,974-10-10 Stg.

PASSAGES BOOKED to ENGLAND and the CONTINENT, 1st class from Rs. 220. No commission charges. Apply to WILLIAM WATSON & Co., 23, Apollo-street, Bombay.

FOR SALE, an "EXCELSIOR" TRICYCLE, by Bayliss and Thomas, Coventry, made to order and not much used, Rs. 250. Apply to "J. W.," 2, Grant Buildings (1st Floor, left hand side) Colaba Bombay.

FORBES'S ICE supplied at each Station by Mail Train from Bombay to Ahmedabad at One Anna per lb. Liberal Terms to Tradesmen. Apply to SHAIK HOOSEIN, Pydowni, Bombay. Large Depot at Ahmedabad Station.

ROMFORD LIGHT BITTER BEER. Bottled by Ind Coope & Co.. Quarts per 3 dozen cases Rs. 15; Pints per 6 dozen cases Rs. 21. Special Terms to Clubs, Messes, and Hotels. Apply to KING KING & Co.

TO BE LET, at Matheran, "BOMBAY VIEW," formerly known as the "Folly," commanding an excellent position, newly painted and containing 6 Bed Rooms, 6 Bath Rooms, 1 Drawing Room, and 1 Dining Room. Apply to FURDONJEE MERWANJEE BANAJEE, 6 Hornby Row, Fort.

GENTLEMEN and LADIES residing in Bombay or the Mofussil can always rely upon having their orders promptly executed and their wants attended to by intelligent and Civil European Assistants at The CASH BAZAAR, Limited, Milliners and Outfitters, Church Gate Street.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BUDGET, published every Friday, specially prepared for Indian subscribers, with 8 pages Supplement of English news, in addition to 24 pages of Indian matter. Rates, Rs. 12 per annum for Indian subscribers, post free; and Rs. 17, including postage, for the United Kingdom

TO LET, from 1st May, Upper-storied BUNGALOW, now occupied by Mr. L. A. WATKINS in Nesbit Road, Mazagon. For particulars apply at the premises or at Messrs. MERWANJEE JEEJEEBHOY'S SONS, 18, Church Gate Street.

JUST to HAND new FOOLKARIES with and without Glass, Rampore Chadders and Shawls; very unique and rich. A large and select stock to chose from. Also all kinds of Indian and Fine Art Work Jewellery. Price lists free by post.—HURJEE MULL & Co., Rampart Row and Meadow Street.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS GUIDE.—Issued on the first of every month, containing TIME and FARE TABLES of RAILWAY, STEAM and DAK COMPANIES, with all information for travellers in India, with COLOURED MAP of INDIA. Annas 8. annual Subscription Rs. 5. Postage free.

PEARSE and Co. are the SOLE APPOINTED AGENTS in BOMBAY for the ROYAL HUNGARIAN WINES, from BUDA PESTH. Orders are being registered.

HAT DEPARTMENT.

WE INVITE INSPECTION of OUR NEW SHAPES SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED FOR US, and GUARANTEED BEST QUALITY.

Black Felt Round Crown (Suitable for Tall or Stout Men.)	Rs.	9	8
Do. Square Crown	,,	9	8
Rich Dark Brown Round or Square Crown	,,	9	8
Light Brown Round Crown	,,	9	8
New Fawn do.	,,	9	8
Terra Cotta do. The Newest Fashionable Colour	,,	9	8
Drab Dress Ventilated and Very Light	,,	14	8
Black Paris Silk Dress New Shapes	,,	16	8
Silk Velvet Hunting Lined Rich Quilted Silk	,,	28	0

Tweed Deer Stalkers, &c. &c.
Ellwood's improved Sun Hats and Helmets. All the New Shapes in all Sizes.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., LD.,
HATTERS, HOSIERS, &c.,
BOMBAY & SECUNDERABAD.

HELMETS
AND SUN HATS.
THORPE AND CO.

GENTLEMEN'S

	Rs.	A.
ELLWOOD'S PATENT DOUBLE-BODIED AIR-CHAMBER HELMET with outer BULGE, best drab felt, strongly made, a splendid protection	18	8
THE SAME MAKE as above, plain Helmet shape, without Bulge, DOUBLE-BODIED, splendid protection	18	8
ELLWOOD'S EXTRA STOUT drab felt HELMET, felt under brim, well ventilated, good strong, and lasting	10	8
ELLWOOD'S DRAB HELMENT with BULGE, extra wide brim	13	8
ELLWOOD'S DRAB "MELTON," a useful sun-hat	9	8
ELLWOOD'S DRAB "MELTON," with outer Bulge, DOUBLE-BODIED air-chamber, a splendid protection	17	8
ELLWOOD'S EXTRA STOUT white drill Shootin gHat, body of cork and felt, really good and useful	13	8
ELLWOOD'S TAN HUNTING, as above	13	8
ELLWOOD'S REGULATION HELMET, covered, finest White Drill	13	8
HAWKE'S REGULATION HELMET, covered, fine White Doeskin	20	0
TERAI HATS, Best Felt, Drab and Fawn, latest shapes ...	14	8

LADIES'

CANTON Drab Felt, similar in shape to Melton, a splendid protection	8	8
ELLWOOD'S DRAB MELTCN, fine felt, with extra Wide Brim, lined Silk, and Velvet pad	12	8
ELLWOOD'S DRAB FELT HELMET, the new Shape, Well Ventilated and light lined Silk, and Velvet pad	13	8
ELLWOOD'S HELMET, covered, fine White Drill, splendid protection, lined Silk, and Velvet pad	15	8
TERAI HATS, Best Felt, Drab, Fawn, Navy Blue, and Brown ...	14	8

THORPE AND CO.,
SHIRT-MAKERS, MILITARY TAILORS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NOW READY.

THE
INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE
FOR MAY 1887,
CONTAINING ALL THE
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS,
WITH
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA & ABROAD
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATIONS,
STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES,
BULLOCK TRAINS & TRANSIT COMPANIES,
AND THE
ROUTES BETWEEN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS OF NORTHERN, CENTRAL, SOUTHERN, AND WESTERN INDIA.
WITH A NEW COLOURED MAP OF INDIA,
SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES,
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION RS. 5.
Postage Free.

Corrected up to the last day of going to press, and published on the 1st of every month at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

☞ The GUIDE for May has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how'll tourist making Bombay his starting-point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the his sanitaria, &c., are also given.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good medium for advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply to the Manager "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE OF OLD TEAK BEAMS, &c.

Under instructions from the Executive Engineer at the Presidency, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 2nd instant, at 1 p.m., in her Majesty's Dockyard, the old Nos. 2 and 3, consisting of old teak beams, pieces of beams, posts, &c.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION AT OUR SALE ROOMS.

One English-built mail-phaeton by Falher of Salisbury, in perfect order, with lady's folding step and rest basket.

One miniature circular-fronted office brougham in good order.

Both the property of a gentleman leaving for England shortly.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, May 2, 1887.

BOMANJEE DOSABHOY,
AUCTIONEER.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable forts freehold new salt batty vacant ground at Parell, near the B.B. & C.I.R. Workshops.

On TUESDAY, the 10th instant, at 1 p.m., Mr. BOMANJEE DOSABHOY will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of Mr. Govind Ranade, the mortgagee, and on account of the Estate of the late Pedro Custodio Dias, the following property, viz:—

All that piece or parcel of land or forts freehold new salt batty ground situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay at Mogul Mandly called or known by the name of Chikloli Kar on the Road leading from Parell to Warlee registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 387, 388, and 389, New survey Nos. 12362, 12413, and 12071, New survey Nos. 12364, 12364 and 2363 containing by admeasurement 2233 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—On or towards the east by Gowan or pasture, on or towards the west by the property formerly of Nimboor Padman Dheorao and now of Faikhan Dadan Khan, on or towards the north by a road leading from Parell to Warlee, and on or towards the south by the property of Sunder Luxuman Patel, and which said property formerly stood in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue in the names of Jacinto Pereira, Lawrence Rodrigues and Lawrence Antiques and now stands in the name of Domingo Braz Dias.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

BOMANJEE DOSABHOY,
Auctioneer.
Bombay, 2nd May 1887.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE &c., AT CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 2nd May, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the 3rd floor, Church Gate Street, opposite the Singer Manufacturing Company, the household furniture, &c., belonging to Mrs. Colonel Major STILL. The same consists of dinner, dessert, breakfast and tea services, glassware, plateware, cutlery, lamps, &c., and the blackwood and teakwood polished furniture such as tables, chairs, sideboard, chiffonier, couches, teapoys, screens, clothes and gown presses, chest of drawers, sofa, iron and teakwood bedsteads, carpets, mosaic safe flower vases, &c., &c.

The above will be on view two days previous to the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF RAPE SEEDS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 2nd instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Grain Bunder in the godown of Mr. Keswjee Toolsidas and by his order the undermentioned seeds on account and at the risk of Curamchund Cullyanjee.

220 bags yellow pure rape seed—Guzerat.
230 ,, do. do. in the godown of Mosjee Toksey.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance on the following day.

On THURSDAY, the 5th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.

1 case white handkerchieves.
6 ,, printed mulls.
6 bales grey shirtings.
4 ,, grey madapolams.
1 ,, table cloth and napkins.
6 cases white shirtings.
3 ,, prints.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, May 2, 1887.

BENNETT AND COMPANY
No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

On WEDNESDAY, the 4th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 21, Dongersey Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and hand-some black wood and teak wood plain and carved French-polished household furniture, best plated ware, very rich crockery and glassware, a handsome pair upright grand square piano by John Broadwood and Sons, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome china and Japanese vases, a strong built victoria, a handsome stronedog-cart, handsome strong bay Arabs horses, sets of brass mounted single harness, a collection of choice and rare plants in tube-ed pots, &c., &c., the property of GEO. SERVICE YOUNG, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 7th instant, at 3 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms the following articles belonging to the Government of Cutchabhai, consisting of a silk gold-silk rein, saddle with girth and stirrup, silk khases, lungis embroidered cashmere blankets, gold embroidered shawl, turban, &c., &c.

BONA FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from Messrs. Curseijee Bamajee Dastoor and Nusserwanjee Bamajee Dastoor, Administrators of the property and credits of the late Hormusjee Bamajee Dastoor deceased; Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on WEDNESDAY, the 11th May, at 11 p.m., sell by Public Auction at No. 1, Cumbatta Lane, or opposite the 7th and the 8th Khetwadi Lane, Khetwadi, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished plain and richly carved household furniture, best plated-ware, solid silverware, rich crockery and glassware, second-hand dog-cart, a fast-trotting bay horse, a first-rate large size musical box, a first-rate clock, rich table ornaments, a strong second-hand landau, a strong second-hand dog-cart, a fast-trotting bay horse, a first-rate large size musical box, a first-rate clock, rich table ornaments, a strong second-hand landau, a strong second-hand dog-cart, a fast-trotting bay horse, a first-rate collection of China pots and garden seats, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, May 2, 1887.

THE CAWNPORE TANNERY Co., Limited.
Registered under Act VI. of 1882.
CAPITAL Rs. 5,00,000.

Divided into 10,000 Shares of Rs. 50 each. Payment Rs. 5 per Share on application. Rs. 3 per Share on allotment. The remainder by calls of Rs. 5 per Share to be called up as may be found necessary, one Calendar Month's Notice being given previous to such calling

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Exhibition of Flowers: Bombay Natural History Society's Rooms, 5 to 7 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 30th:—Peshawur (s), from Shanghai; Nianza (s), Zanzibar; Simla (s), Calcutta: City of Canterbury (s), Liverpool; Maharani (s), Calcutta; Lancaster (s), New Port; and Angers Head (s), Jeddah.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 30th:—Inchgarvie (s), for Liverpool; Regina (s), Marseilles; Verona (s), China and Australia; and Bancoora (s), Calcutta. Yesterday:—Elektra (s), Trieste, &c.; and Bhownagar (s), Bhownagar.

COLLETT AND COMPANY'S FLOUR MILL.—The meeting of this company was adjourned to Saturday next, for want of a quorum.

VICTORIA TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.—A meeting of the Board of the Victoria Technical Institute will be held at the Council Hall, Secretariat Buildings, on Thursday next, at 5 o'clock p.m.

POSTPONEMENT OF MARRIAGES.—We have been requested to draw attention to an advertisement in another column announcing the postponement of the marriage of the son and daughter of Messrs. Harriwalabdas and Narrondas Gulliandas, which was to be celebrated to-day and on Wednesday.

THE NAWAB OF RADHANPORE.—H. H. the Nawab of Radhanpore and staff are expected to arrive in Bombay at 3-45 p.m., to-day. His Highness will alight at the Great Road Station, where the 21st Bombay Infantry will detail a guard of honour of 50 rank and file, under the command of a native officer. A salute of eleven guns will also be fired in connection with the arrival.

SUICIDE.—An inquest was held by the coroner on Saturday at Worlee, touching the death of Bhimee, woman, aged 25 years. Deceased had been suffering from fever for some days previous, and was missed from her house by her relatives that morning, and her dead body was subsequently found in a well at that locality. A verdict of suicidal death by drowning was recorded.

FATAL CART ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at Olive Street, touching the death of Soddoo Mahadeo, aged 10 years. Deceased on Saturday afternoon, seeing a cart laden with grain coming along Olive Road without a driver, tried to get on the driver's seat, and in doing so fell on the road, and one of the cart wheels going over him, killed him. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held by the coroner on Saturday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, touching the death of Rama Cassiba, aged 13 years. Deceased was a coal labourer employed at the Colaba station. On Friday morning, while carrying a block of coal on his head to a railway waggon, he tripped against a wooden sleeper and fell, and the block of coal struck him on the forehead, inflicting a wound which fractured the skull. He died from its effects at 1 o'clock on Saturday morning. A verdict of accidental death was recorded accordingly.

REPORTED THEFTS.—Taj Mahomed Attar Mahomed, a letter-writer living at Falkland Road, reported to the police the theft of a gold watch, two currency notes, cash, and a quantity of wearing apparel, of the collective value of Rs. 103, on the night of the 27th ultimo, alleged to have been committed by his servant named Abdool Curreem, who has since absconded.—Rao Bahadoo Gunputrao Bhaskerjee, living at Cumballa Hill, reported to the police on Saturday last the theft of sundry gold ornaments, of the collective value of Rs. 2,160, alleged to have been stolen from his premises on the 28th April.

THEFT.—Dhakoo Sittaram, a mill-hand, was on Saturday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing a hammer, valued Rs. 1-8, the property of the Alexandra Mill Company, Parel. The accused, who is a servant in the mill, walked away with the hammer in question, which he found lying in the compound of the mill premises, on Friday last. He was arrested by a policeman while endeavouring to dispose of the property, and it was subsequently discovered that he had stolen the article from the mill premises. The accused, on pleading guilty to the charge, was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

THE SUSPICIOUS DEATH.—The adjourned inquest was resumed on Saturday by the coroner at his bungalow, Share Road, Byculla, into the circumstances connected with the death of Jeychund Pittamber, aged 40 years. Deceased, who was a share broker, while in the company of three Banias in the compound of a Bhattia woman at Soapari Bagh Road, on the evening of the 26th ultimo, suddenly left them and fell into a well and was drowned. Further evidence was recorded. The woman, Jamnabai, was recalled and further examined. She admitted having seen the deceased in company with Lookmidas Narayen, his cousin, and other Banias on the evening in question. There was an alarm raised that the deceased was missing, when a crowd collected, but she did not go out of her house. The following verdict was recorded:—"That the death of Jeychund Pittamber was caused by drowning in a tank, but under what circumstances there is no evidence to say.

DEATH OF DR. B. D. BORJORJEE.—We regret to announce the death, on Saturday, at his Fort residence, of Dr. B. D. Burjorjee, at the age of sixty-three years. He was educated at the Elphinstone Institute and was one of the first batch of Graduates of the Grant Medical College. He practised for some time in Bombay, and rendered gratuitous services to the Fort Charitable Dispensary. He proceeded in 1858 to Shanghai for the purpose of personally superintending the education of his children and for trade. During his stay in England for eleven years, he amassed a fortune of over thirty lakhs of rupees; but at the close of the American civil war, in 1864, he lost his fortune as did others who had embarked in the cotton trade. He was a staunch friend of female education, and one of the cherished objects of his life was to establish a high school in Bombay on a large and permanent basis, and to build and endow a hospital; but reverses in trade prevented the carrying out of his intentions. After his return to Bombay, in 1868, he resumed medical practice, and was appointed medical examiner to the local municipality, which post he held up to the time of his death. His funeral took place yesterday morning, and was largely attended by his relatives and friends.

HIGH COURT—MAY 2.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

Admiralty Suit for hearing and final disposal.

2-87—Little S F and N—Hajibhoy Lallji and others vs The steam ship Shastri—Chalk W and S.

Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

21-86—Bomanjee and H—Cursetjee Jumsetjee Mistry vs Bomanjee Jamsetjee Mistry—Little S F and M.

1-87—Bicknell and K—Manockbai, widow of the deceased vs Hormusjee Jamsetjee Dustoor, brother of the deceased—Ardeseer H and D.

4-87—Jefferson B and D—Dewjee Ramjee vs Nurroo Gungaram, Khundoo Gungaram and Luxmon Bhawan—Macfarlane E and H.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Undefended New Long Causes.

112-87—A F Turner—J Y Smith vs Jane Sarah Smith and ors.

116-87—Tyabjee and D—Manjee Karimbhai vs The Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank.

118-87—Mistjee B B—Goculdass Dewjee vs Kaikhushro Muncherjee Heeramaneck and others.

Long Cause.

362-86—Ardeseer H and D—Cassumbhoy Ahmedbhoy vs Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy and others—Jefferson B and D, and T D and C.—Part heard.

To speak to the minutes of decree.

322-87—Hare C and B—Bai Mancooverbai vs Nusserwanjee H Ghesetn—Thakurdas D and C.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

For a decree in terms of award

45-86—Shamrao P Jadajee—Futtesingjee Bhaisingjee vs Hirjee Hunsraj.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

20-87—Payne G and S—Haji Jamshomed Noormahomed vs Haji Abdool Rahiman, Haji Allarakia and others—Tyabji and D—Part heard.

426-86—Jefferson B and D—Samulbhai Nathubhai vs Dwarkadas Lalbhoy and others—Tyabji and D In person and B and B.

316-81—Macfarlane E and H—For pauper—Bhasker Raghoonath vs Raghoonath Damodhar—H Bicknell.

Short Causes.

430-86—J C Cama—Framjee Pallonjee Mistry vs Alamma Mulchmud—Nanu and H.

448-86—Bomanjee and H—Tribhowan Venarsey vs Dhanjeebhoy Framjee and others—Ardeseer H and B.

475-86—Macfarlane E and H—Joomb Hajee Ahmed vs Ommer Ahmed and others.

RETIREMENT OF SIR WILLIAM WEDDERBURN.

A PUBLIC meeting of all classes of the native community was held on Saturday afternoon at the Town Hall, for the purpose of marking their esteem and admiration for Sir William Wedderburn, Chief Secretary to Government, on the occasion of his retirement from the public service. The gathering included Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., Mr. Framji Nussorwanji Patel, Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, Messrs. K. T. Telang, Mahadew Govind Ranade, P. M. Mehta, Dosabhoy Framji, M. M. Bhownuggree, Jehangeer C. Jehangeer, R. N. Khote, Drs. Atmaram Pandurung, Cowasji Horamusji, and Shantaram Narayan, Messrs. Sorabji F. Patel, Dinshaw E. Vatcha, N. G. Chandavarkar, M. H. Hakim, Javerilal Umiashankar, J. N. Tata, Jairaj Peerbhoy, Ganesham Nilkant, Mansukhram Soorajram, Jamsetjee C. Jamsetjee, Cursetji Furdoonji, Fardunji Marwanji Banaji, R. M. Sayani, R. N. Ranina, Cursetji D. Cambatta, Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy, Vishvanath Narayan Mandlik, Lal Behari Dey, Motilal Lalbhoy, Vandravandas Parshotamdas, Mulji Bhowanidas, Jumabhoy Lalji, Vizbhookhandas Atmaram, Haridas Veharidas, G. S. Mankar, N. J. Ratnagar, and others.

The proceedings were opened by Sir D. M. Petit, who said: Gentlemen,—No doubt the several gentlemen who have been requested to take part in to-day's proceedings will be fully able to do justice to the manly noble and generous qualities which have distinguished the public career of Sir William Wedderburn, and which have already made his name a household word in every part of the Western Presidency. I would not, therefore, detain you by any lengthened observations of my own. Sufficient to say that I heartily endorse every word of what has been said in the requisition, signed by a large number of distinguished and influential citizens representing all classes of the native community, regarding the high esteem and admiration in which Sir William is deservedly held by the princes, chiefs, and people of the Bombay Presidency. His enlightened and generous sympathy with everything appertaining to their true welfare is well known, and I can from my own personal experience bear further testimony to his many social and private virtues. Sir William has, indeed, been a true friend of our people and, in assembling here to-day to mark our sense of his great ability, his vast usefulness, and his fearless independence, we only honour ourselves.

On the motion of Mr. Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy, seconded by Mr. Jairaj Peerbhoy, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., was appointed to the chair.

The chairman, who was received with cheers, said: Gentlemen,—It gives me great pleasure to preside at this meeting convened to do honor to Sir W. Wedderburn on his retirement from this country. Gentlemen, I concur in everything that our worthy Sheriff has said about Sir William. He is acknowledge with one voice as a good and the true friend of the natives of this country. I will not anticipate the observations which will be addressed to you by the speakers who are to follow me, but this I will say, that we have all of us always felt the highest esteem and gratitude to Sir W. Wedderburn for the great sympathy he has always felt for the legitimate aspirations of the people of this country, and the zeal and activity which he has always manifested in all works for their satisfaction.

The Hon. K.T. Telang proposed—"That this meeting desires to give expression, on the occasion of Sir William Wedderburn's retirement from the public service, to the deep esteem and admiration in which he is universally held for the sincere, enlightened and generous sympathy with everything affecting the true interests of this country, and for his constant and fearless efforts to promote them to the best of his power." Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy and gentlemen,—Sir William Wedderburn has been known to us all for such a long time and so intimately, that it would almost seem to be a work of supererogation to say anything at length in support of the resolution which I am now commending to your acceptance. At the same time, the usage of such meetings and the interest of the occasion, to a certain extent, require that something should be said, not for the purpose of informing the audience of what has been done, but rather by way of a reminder. Sir William's activity in this presidency extends now over a considerable number of years. His period of service is about to expire; and during that period he has served in various capacities, and I think every one who has come in contact with him has been fully convinced of the enlightened and generous sympathy which he has always felt for the people of this country. (Applause.) There is, doubtless, a large number of men who also feel sympathy for our people and our country; but in Sir William Wedderburn there has been not only a sincere, generous and enlightened sympathy with our aspirations, but that sympathy has manifested itself in active and zealous work. Casting back my eyes to the time when Sir William's services in this country may be said to have begun, I find that his great activity in those old days was devoted to a department to which I am apt to attach the very greatest value, I mean the department of education. I attach to it the greatest value, because I consider that, education must serve as a lever for all kinds of improvements in this country, political industrial, social, moral; and I say that it is one of the most important features of Sir William's career that he has taken the most active, the most intelligent, and the most useful interest in the progress and advancement of education in this country. During those early years of which I have alluded, he was in the Secretariat in charge of the Educational Department. After that he took a more active and pronounced part in the advancement of education as those many people who know what he did in Poona. One of the most important things he did there, was the endowment of a considerable fund for the recently-established High School for girls. (Hear, hear.) The idea may be said almost to have originated with the endowment which Sir William Wedderburn gave in the name of his brother, Sir David Wedderburn, a name which also is familiar to us all—(Applause)—and is still remembered with the great respect which is due to his memory. He also did useful work in connection with the Deccan Education Society, established in Poona. He was chairman of the council of that body. I give you that instance particularly, as it shows how Sir William Wedderburn was always ready to do whatever lay in his power to help on any movement of self-help by the people, any movement which was calculated in the direct or indirect, near or remote consequences to promote the advancement and development of the country. Take another important point. We know that recently the educational activity of this presidency is about to take a new departure, although, as Mr. Kirkham has pointed out, it is a new departure which was contemplated when an original scheme of education was framed. We know that technical education is just now being talked about a great deal, and we all hope that something may be done in the direction of technical education, which will give us the fruits we all expect from it. In this scheme, too, Sir William has taken a very important and prominent share. I think I ought to refer here to one point in relation to education for the purpose of pointing out that there have at times been matters in which we have had some difference of opinion with Sir William, I believe, it is pretty well known that in what has been done, or is about to be done, with regard to what we are accustomed to call higher education in this presidency some of us have taken on important points a somewhat different opinion from that which Sir William has entertained. But I think that those of us who differ from him are fully conscious—I, certainly, am conscious for my part—of this, that although we may differ from him and think that the view he has accepted is not correct, we feel full sympathy with the principles of liberalism, which have actuated him in forming his view. These principles are entirely in agreement with those which some of us ourselves who differ from him hold, the difference lying only in the application of those principles. (Applause.) Passing from this educational activity of Sir William, I would refer to the important movement which he set on foot some years ago for the amelioration of the condition of the Deccan peasant—a movement with which his name has long been most honourably identified. That is a subject on which again some of us have entertained views which have not been in consonance with those of Sir William, but still it is impossible not to see that the guiding influences which stand behind the movement he has taken in hand are influences which must entitle him to our gratitude and respect. (Applause.) Not only has Sir William taken a most prominent part in the organization of the movement for the establishment of the Agricultural Banks in this Presidency itself, but when he was in England, he took the opportunity of interesting such personages as John Bright and others in the scheme which he had at heart. In connection with this, you will remember the strong fight he made on behalf of the Deccan peasantry against the enhancement of revenue assessment which the policy of Government led its officers to make from time to time. These have been services in another sphere of activity which it is impossible to over-rate. Even those who differ from him must feel that there, as elsewhere, his activity was of an useful and intelligent character, an activity which can only be the result of that enlightened and generous sympathy which this resolution refers to. Again, there have been other matters in which Sir William Wedderburn's help has always been available for those who have worked in the cause of the advancement of this country. Without going into details on the present occasion, I think I may only say that every one who has been conversant with public affairs during the past few years knows that the principles which Sir William has adopted regarding British policy in this country are the principles which we all have always accepted as the true ones, and which are embodied in the great Proclamation of the Queen, whose Jubilee we have just been celebrating. (Applause.) I think we may all say that Sir William Wedderburn has been a most loyal adherent of those principles, loyal even at great personal sacrifice and great personal cost. That I think is a claim on our gratitude of no ordinary character. (Applause.) For every kind of influence conspires to prevent such a course of conduct on the part of European officials in this country; and yet when we find individual officials who are loyal to those principles, then I think they have established a strong claim on the gratitude of all who believe those principles. (Applause.) There are many amongst European officials who, I quite admit, are thoroughly honourable persons, and honest in the application of the principles which they hold, but what we have got to deal with here is the case of an official who accepts the principles which we consider to be really sound and statesmanlike, really the fundamental principles of British administration, and who accepting them as such, whether they are popular or not with their own community, whether they are popular or not with their own department of the service, are loyal to those principles through good report and evil report, and are prepared to make sacrifices that are necessary for the carrying out of those principles. (Applause.) This is a matter on which, as I said, I should not like to go into detail, but I will ask the meeting to accept my word for it that there have been many movements in this presidency made from time to time for the advancement of the people of this country, and for the satisfaction of their legitimate aspirations, towards which the most ample and useful aid has been rendered by Sir William Wedderburn. (Applause.) To pass now to another point. Sir William Wedderburn has always been a most popular gentleman, and his popularity has been due to the fact that he has always cultivated friendly relations with the people amongst whom his lot has been officially cast. (Applause.) In Ahmednugger and in Poona his name, we all know, is still cherished as that of a friend of the people. He is one who was always recognised and esteemed by the people as one of their most valued and zealous friends, and in Poona particularly this was shown the other day in an event which has been publicly noticed in which we saw that people of all classes,—not merely the educated classes, of whom we hear so much in the newspapers; but those old and venerable shastrees of Poona and people of that class—have all been inspired with respect and esteem for Sir William Wedderburn. I think it is due to him to remember that he has not been merely one who loves the people in the abstract, but one who, whenever the opportunity has occurred, has cultivated the acquaintance and friendship of the people, among whom he has lived and moved and has always laboured to understand and appreciate their views, ideas and their sentiments. One word more before I sit down. We all, of course, are very much grieved at the prospect of losing Sir William Wedderburn; but I think there is just this consolation in the midst of that grief that Sir William Wedderburn, after, what may be called from an Anglo-Indian point of view, his retirement from public life, will not, we hope, altogether retire from it, when he returns to his own native land. I am confident that he will continue to entertain the same sympathy for us and to work as actively and zealously in our interests as he has hitherto done. I feel not a shadow of doubt about that; but we may also hope that his zealous and active help will be forthcoming not merely in his private character, but in another and higher sphere to which we wish he may be called. (Applause.) I believe it is Sir William Wedderburn's intention to try his chance at an election to the House of Commons and, I am sure, he will carry with him the sympathy of all of us here—both of those who have personally known him, as well as of those who have not so known him but have heard something about his career and character. (Applause.)

Mr. Pherozeshah M. Mehta, who was received with loud cheers, seconded the resolution. He said: Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,—We are met here to-day to record formally the name of William Wedderburn in the list of those noble and illustrious Englishmen whose names are cherished in the hearts of the people of this country with respect, with admiration and with gratitude. (Cheers.) It is said that we, the people of the presidency towns, do not represent the voice of the country. The editor of the *Times of India* told us the other day that out of fifty members of the Council of the Bombay Presidency Association, not two had probably any personal acquaintance with the economy activity in this presidency extends now over a considerable number of years. His period of service is about to expire; and during that period he has served in various capacities, and I think every one who has come in contact with him has been fully convinced of the enlightened and generous sympathy which he has always felt for the people of this country. (Applause.) There is, doubtless, a large number of men who also feel sympathy for our people and our country; but in Sir William Wedderburn there has been not only a sincere, generous and enlightened sympathy with our aspirations, but that sympathy has manifested itself in active and zealous work. Casting back my eyes to the time when Sir William's services in this country may be said to have begun, I find that his great activity in those old days was devoted to a department to which I am apt to attach the very greatest value, I mean the department of education. I attach to it the greatest value, because I consider that, education must serve as a lever for all kinds of improvements (in this country, political industrial, social, moral; and I say that it is one of the most important features of Sir William's career that he has taken the most active, the most intelligent, and the most useful interest in the progress and advancement of education in this country. During those early years of which I have alluded, he was in the Secretariat in charge of the Educational Department. After that he took a more active and pronounced part in the advancement of education as those many people who know what he did in Poona. One of the most important things he did there, was the endowment of a considerable fund for the recently-established High School for girls. (Hear, hear.) The idea may be said almost to have originated with the endowment which Sir William Wedderburn gave in the name of his brother, Sir David Wedderburn, a name which also is familiar to us all—(Applause)—and is still remembered with the great respect which is due to his memory. He also did useful work in connection with the Deccan Education Society, established in Poona. He was chairman of the council of that body. I give you that instance particularly, as it shows how Sir William Wedderburn was always ready to do whatever lay in his power to help on any movement of self-help by the people, any movement which was calculated in the direct or indirect, near or remote consequences to promote the advancement and development of the country. Take another important point. We know that recently the educational activity of this presidency is about to take a new departure, although, as Mr. Kirkham has pointed out, it is a new departure which was contemplated when an original scheme of education was framed. We know that technical education is just now being talked about a great deal, and we all hope that something may be done in the direction of technical education, which will give us the fruits we all expect from it. In this scheme, too, Sir William has taken a very important and prominent share. I think I ought to refer here to one point in relation to education for the purpose of pointing out that there have at times been matters in which we have had some difference of opinion with Sir William, I believe, it is pretty well known that in what has been done, or is about to be done, with regard to what we are accustomed to call higher education in this presidency some of us have taken on important points a somewhat different opinion from that which Sir William has entertained. But I think that those of us who differ from him are fully conscious—I, certainly, am conscious for my part—of this, that although we may differ from him and think that the view he has accepted is not correct, we feel full sympathy with the principles of liberalism, which have actuated him in forming his view. These principles are entirely in agreement with those which some of us ourselves who differ from him hold, the difference lying only in the application of those principles. (Applause.) Passing from this educational activity of Sir William, I would refer to the important movement which he set on foot some years ago for the amelioration of the condition of the Deccan peasant—a movement with which his name has long been most honourably identified. That is a subject on which again some of us have entertained views which have not been in consonance with those of Sir William, but still it is impossible not to see that the guiding influences which stand behind the movement he has taken in hand are influences which must entitle him to our gratitude and respect. (Applause.) Not only has Sir William taken a most prominent part in the organization of the movement for the establishment of the Agricultural Banks in this Presidency itself, but when he was in England, he took the opportunity of interesting such personages as John Bright and others in the scheme which he had at heart. In connection with this, you will remember the strong fight he made on behalf of the Deccan peasantry against the enhancement of revenue assessment which the policy of Government led its officers to make from time to time. These have been services in another sphere of activity which it is impossible to over-rate. Even those who differ from him must feel that there, as elsewhere, his activity was of an useful and intelligent character, an activity which can only be the result of that enlightened and generous sympathy which this resolution refers to. Again, there have been other matters in which Sir William Wedderburn's help has always been available for those who have worked in the cause of the advancement of this country. Without going into details on the present occasion, I think I may only say that every one who has been conversant with public affairs during the past few years knows that the principles which Sir William has adopted regarding British policy in this country are the principles which we all have always accepted as the true ones, and which are embodied in the great Proclamation of the Queen, whose Jubilee we have just been celebrating. (Applause.) I think we may all say that Sir William Wedderburn has been a most loyal adherent of those principles, loyal even at great personal sacrifice and great personal cost. That I think is a claim on our gratitude of no ordinary character. (Applause.) For every kind of influence conspires to prevent such a course of conduct on the part of European officials in this country; and yet when we find individual officials who are loyal to those principles, then I think they have established a strong claim on the gratitude of all who believe those principles. (Applause.) There are many amongst European officials who, I quite admit, are thoroughly honourable persons, and honest in the application of the principles which they hold, but what we have got to deal with here is the case of an official who accepts the principles which we consider to be really sound and statesmanlike, really the fundamental principles of British administration, and who accepting them as such, whether they are popular or not with their own community, whether they are popular or not with their own department of the service, are loyal to those principles through good report and evil report, and are prepared to make sacrifices that are necessary for the carrying out of those principles. (Applause.) This is a matter on which, as I said, I should not like to go into detail, but I will ask the meeting to accept my word for it that there have been many movements in this presidency made from time to time for the advancement of the people of this country, and for the satisfaction of their legitimate aspirations, towards which the most ample and useful aid has been rendered by Sir William Wedderburn. (Applause.) To pass now to another point. Sir William Wedderburn has always been a most popular gentleman, and his popularity has been due to the fact that he has always cultivated friendly relations with the people amongst whom his lot has been officially cast. (Applause.) In Ahmednugger and in Poona his name, we all know, is still cherished as that of a friend of the people. He is one who was always recognised and esteemed by the people as one of their most valued and zealous friends, and in Poona particularly this was shown the other day in an event which has been publicly noticed in which we saw that people of all classes,—not merely the educated classes, of whom we hear so much in the newspapers; but those old and venerable shastrees of Poona and people of that class—have all been inspired with respect and esteem for Sir William Wedderburn. I think it is due to him to remember that he has not been merely one who loves the people in the abstract, but one who, whenever the opportunity has occurred, has cultivated the acquaintance and friendship of the people, among whom he has lived and moved and has always laboured to understand and appreciate their views, ideas and their sentiments. One word more before I sit down. We all, of course, are very much grieved at the prospect of losing Sir William Wedderburn; but I think there is just this consolation in the midst of that grief that Sir William Wedderburn, after, what may be called from an Anglo-Indian point of view, his retirement from public life, will not, we hope, altogether retire from it, when he returns to his own native land. I am confident that he will continue to entertain the same sympathy for us and to work as actively and zealously in our interests as he has hitherto done. I feel not a shadow of doubt about that; but we may also hope that his zealous and active help will be forthcoming not merely in his private character, but in another and higher sphere to which we wish he may be called. (Applause.) I believe it is Sir William Wedderburn's intention to try his chance at an election to the House of Commons and, I am sure, he will carry with him the sympathy of all of us here—both of those who have personally known him, as well as of those who have not so known him but have heard something about his career and character. (Applause.)

Mr. Pherozeshah M. Mehta, who was received with loud cheers, seconded the resolution. He said: Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,—We are met here to-day to record formally the name of William Wedderburn in the list of those noble and illustrious Englishmen whose names are cherished in the hearts of the people of this country with respect, with admiration and with gratitude. (Cheers.) It is said that we, the people of the presidency towns, do not represent the voice of the country. The editor of the *Times of India* told us the other day that out of fifty members of the Council of the Bombay Presidency Association, not two had probably any personal acquaintance with the economy of an Indian village. Well, gentlemen, it is difficult, or rather it is not difficult, to guess where he got this wonderful piece of information. (Laughter.) But, gentlemen, I confidently assert that in giving expression to our grateful feelings for Sir W. Wedderburn we are giving expression, not only to the feelings of the people of this city, but also of the whole presidency, of its princes and peoples, high and low, of town and village. (Applause.) I do not think it will require many words from me to show why it is that Sir W. Wedderburn has come to be regarded with such sincere sentiments of regard and esteem. The ordinary answer, gentlemen, is that he is a true friend of the natives of India. (Cheers.) But now-a-days there is not a single Englishman, who does not claim or profes to be a true friend of the natives, from the district officer who oversows with love and sympathy for the masses so long as they remain uneducated and sing his praises as their *ma-bap*. (Laughter and cheers.) To the liberal Englishman who would gladly give the native the benefit of his liberal principles, but that he is firmly persuaded they would disagree with him. Gentlemen, Sir W. Wedderburn is not a friend of the natives of India of this stamp. (Cheers.) He is not a friend whose friendship is tainted with the selfish prejudices of bigotry. He is not a friend whose friendship is affected by the arrogance of a narrow superiority, not founded on individual merit, but on racial difference. (Loud cheers.) He is not a friend whose friendship administers only homoeopathic doses, lest any larger dose would do us harm. (Laughter.) We count Sir W. Wedderburn among the true friends of this country because he has given loyal and sincere adhesion to those principles of justice and righteousness on which the declared policy of the Crown and Parliament for the government of this country is founded. His great abilities, culture and clear intelligence have convinced him that these are the only principles on which this country can be safely and beneficially governed, and he has the moral intrepidity to set up to those convictions in spite of censure, abuse or ridicule. (Cheers.) Add to this, gentlemen, that this moral intrepidity is enabled by a true-hearted sympathy for all the best interests of this country. This it is what has enabled him to have a deeper and truer insight into Indian questions where even men of higher intellectual calibre have utterly failed or groped in the dark. As only one instance, you will remember, gentlemen, that it was he who saw that people who were reviled as disloyal sedition-mongers were among some of the most loyal and true friends of the British Government as they have now come to be acknowledged. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, the retirement of Sir William Wedderburn is a great loss to this country, for we can ill afford to spare a man of those noble qualities, and whose services in the discharge of his duties, but he had always a scorn of all that is mean and low; he always hated those artifices which with some people pass as master-strokes of policy. They talked of technical education, and academical education, and they talked of the great Universities which were established all over the country, but he would say that the best educational agency which they could have in India was the presence of men of the stamp of Sir William Wedderburn. One single Englishman of such a type would by the very force of his character, influence some hundreds and hundreds of all classes of the people of this country, whether young or old, high or low. (Applause.)

The proposition was then put and carried unanimously.

Mr. M. M. Bhownuggree proposed that the committee appointed be authorised to settle the form the permanent memorial should take, after consulting the general body of subscribers. Mr. Bhownuggree said that it was his privilege, while in England, to witness the exertions of Sir William Wedderburn on behalf of the people not only of this presidency but of this country. He had witnessed his exertions at a time when he (Sir William) might have spent well-earned leisure in rest in the best of drawing-rooms in London and in the most magnificent of country houses. These exertions were directed towards floating that powerful organ of opinion known as the *Voice of India*, and in this and other ways of bringing home to the people of England the fact that there was something like public opinion in India which was a commodity which those who opposed the natives of India wished to deny. (Hear, hear.) Sir William had gone from place to place and office to office in order to deal with people who he know could influence his purpose to the best effect, and thus it was that he could float the scheme in a land, and succeed in a great measure in carrying out his object. (Applause.)

Mr. Muncherjee Sethna seconded the proposition. He said they had assembled here to give spontaneous expression to their sense of grateful regard for a noble-minded gentleman, who had, by a policy of strict justice and strong sympathy, won the hearts of all classes of their countrymen, a gentleman whose disinterested and distinguished services were well known. Sir William Wedderburn was a living example of the high-minded Englishman—

"Who reverenced his conscience as his king.
And whose glory was, redressing human wrong."

It was no secret that even at this day there is unfortunately lurking in some quarters an exploded idea that the interests of the ruler and the ruled were sometimes conflicting. But nothing could be more strange than to entertain such an opinion in this age of enlightenment, civilisation and freedom. It is, as you know, admitted as an indisputable and excellent principle by all wise statesmen that the interests of the ruler and the ruled are at all times identical, and India offered no exception to the rule. Only those statesmen or officers could be called faithful or loyal to their Sovereign who think and act as if the interests of the ruler and the ruled were not at variance with one another. Sir William Wedderburn occupied a foremost place in the school of loyal, farseeing and devoted British officers, who were doubly useful, for they were useful to their Sovereign as well as to her subjects. (Hear, hear.) He was one of the few gentlemen who recognise the universal principle that the end of government is the happiness of the governed, and who try to act up to the high-minded ideal of ruling India for the benefit of its people, and who consequently have loyally followed the spirit of the noble behests to her Gracious Majesty had been pleased magnanimously to proclaim. The speaker further said that he had the pleasure and privilege of hearing from the lips of several native princes their high appreciation and admiration of Sir William's good qualities, and the expression of their affectionate regard for his genuine sympathy towards them. The speaker trusted that the memorial they were going to raise to perpetuate the name of so illustrious and worthy a friend of India might be worthy of the well-known liberality of this part of the country, and worthy of the high admiration and esteem in which Sir William was held by all, from the prince to the peasant; and that it might bring into existence some useful institution, the effects of which might be as wide and beneficial as were the sympathies of the man whose name it would commemorate. (Applause).

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee proposed a vote of thanks to the Sheriff for convening the meeting. He was sure Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit had found it a very agreeable duty to perform in convening a meeting of the native inhabitants of this city to enable them to testify in as public a manner as possible to the high respect and esteem in which Sir William Wedderburn has been held by all sections of the native community, for his valuable and varied services to the people of this country. These had been so fully dwelt upon by the speakers that he would not detain the meeting by any remarks of his own.

Mr. Raghunath N. Khote said that in seconding the motion, it gave him sincere pleasure to have seized that opportunity of publicly paying his tribute of respect to his distinguished, and revered fellow-citizen, the High Sheriff of Bombay. The double honour of the Shrievalty and the Knighthood that had been conferred upon him by her Most Gracious Majesty had been justly won by him by a long exercise of his numerous private and civic virtues. (Applause.) Mr. Khote had a great deal to say, but at that late hour he would not inflict any speech upon his audience; he would only say, that many persons were blessed with money, but few knew how to use it rightly. (Applause.) Sir Dinshaw was *facile princeps* amongst their men of charity. (Cheers.) They had reason to feel greatly beholden to him for the alacrity with which he had convened that meeting. That alacrity had been due not merely to his faithful discharge of the duties and dictates of the high office of Sheriff he held, but to the complete sympathy he felt with the object of the meeting as one of them, and more especially as chairman of the Bombay Presidency Association, under whose auspices that meeting had been held. (Applause.)

On the motion of Mr. M. H. Hakim, seconded by Mr. Framjee N. Patel, the meeting passed by acclamation a vote of thanks to the chairman, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy.

MEETINGS OF PUBLIC COMPANIES.

THE NAIGAUM COTTON CLEANING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

THE sixth annual ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held on Saturday afternoon last, at the registered office of the company, No. 22, Church Gate Street, Fort, Dr. Dosabhoy Bezonjee presiding. The report of the directors for the year ending the 31st December 1886 was read and adopted. A dividend of Rs. 5 per share was declared. Mr. Merwanjee Muncherjee Mody was re-elected a director, and Messrs. Sorabjee Rustomjee Bunshaw and Atmaram Balcrishna were re-appointed auditors at a remuneration of Rs. 50 each. A vote of thanks was tendered to the chairman, and the meeting was brought to a close.

THE PERSEVERANCE FLOUR MILLS AND IRON FOUNDRY COMPANY.

THE third annual ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held on Saturday afternoon last, at the registered office of the company, No. 22, Church Gate Street, Fort, Dr. Dosabhoy Bezonjee presiding. The report of the directors for the year ending 31st December 1886 was taken as read and adopted. A dividend of Rs. 5 per share was declared. Mr. Merwanjee Muncherjee Mody was re-elected a director, and Messrs. Sorabjee Rustomjee Bunshaw and Atmaram Balcrishna were re-appointed auditors at a remuneration of Rs. 50 each, and the usual vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the meeting.

MADRAS UNITED SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY.

THE annual general meeting of this company was held on Saturday afternoon, when Mr. Vandravandas Purshotamdas, chairman of the board of directors, presided.

The following short report was read to the meeting:—The directors feel pleasure in laying before the shareholders their thirteenth annual report, together with the balance-sheet and profit and loss statement for the year ending 31st December 1886, showing Rs. 1,47,048-13-4 as profit for the year. Out of this sum the directors have paid an interim dividend in August last at the rate of 140 per whole and Rs. 35 per quarter share, which absorbed Rs. 70,070. They now propose to pay a like dividend for which will be required Rs. 70,070. And to set aside to meet excess of expenditure on machinery and buildings Rs. 6,000., and the balance to next year's account Rs. 906-13-4—total Rs. 1,47,048-13-4. The mill is working satisfactorily, and the directors hope to meet the shareholders next year under the same auspicious circumstances. Messrs. Cursetjee Manockjee Setna and Vullubdas Waljee retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

Resolutions were passed adopting the report, declaring a dividend of Rs. 140 per whole and Rs. 35 per quarter share, re-electing the retiring directors, and appointing the auditors. The meeting closed with a hearty vote of thanks to the board and management and the chairman.

THE BOMBAY MECHANICS' BUILDING COMPANY.

THE following report by the liquidators of the above company was presented at a meeting of the shareholders held on the 20th inst.:—"The liquidators beg to submit the annexed final statement of accounts of the liquidation of the company for approval and adoption by the shareholders at the general meeting called for the 20th instant. In conformity with section 128 of the Indian Company's Act of 1882, the liquidators have made an account showing the manner in which the liquidation has been conducted, and the property of the company disposed of, and they now report that the company has been wound up voluntarily in accordance with the special resolution passed at an extraordinary general meeting of the company held on the 11th June 1886. The necessary steps were immediately taken to realise the assets and distribute the funds in hand to the shareholders, and on the 28th idem the first distribution, at the rate of Rs. 1-9-0 per share, was declared payable from 20th December 1886. As only a very small number of shareholders have failed to apply for the distribution money owing to them, it is now proposed to finally close the accounts and to lodge with the Bank of Bombay the amounts due to the shareholders, and to declare that the affairs of the company have been fairly and fully wound up. Resolutions will be proposed to approve and adopt the final statement of accounts of the liquidation, to approve of the deposit with the Bank of Bombay the amounts due to shareholders, to deposit of the books, vouchers and papers of the company committed to the custody of Mr. W. J. Farrow the secretary, to sanction the transfer made by the liquidators to Mr. Farrow of the remaining uncovered outstandings and furniture, and to declare the company being now fairly and fully wound up."

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

The following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 26th April:—

1. Read Government Resolution No 129, dated 15th April, directing that a copy of the Trustees' letter, dated 25th March, should be forwarded to the Secretary of State with reference to his rem

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY, EVENING, APRIL 30.

Consols in London yesterday were unchanged at 101¼, and French Rentes in Paris at 100f. while Rente 3f per cents. Indian Sterling Loan remains at the comparatively high quotation of 103¾. Rupee Paper in London has declined ¼ in Paris and ½ in Berlin, and 1½ in Vienna, with a draw in Bar Silver, which according to Reuter was at 44d., or equivalent to about 1 rs. 454 per rupee, but private advices reported 43¾d. which has since been confirmed.

In the London Produce markets a reduction of 10s. per ton is quoted in Coconut Oil, both Ceylon and Cochin. Linseed remains unaltered. The Rapeseed comes partially 6 l. per quarter higher. Poppy Seed has declined 6d. Wheat is said to be flat, and No. 2 Club 3d. per quarter lower.

Cotton in Liverpool seems to be steadily gaining strength again, notwithstanding the quietness in Manchester and the downward indications in Brettange. Yesterday's market closed with a higher tendency, the sales originally estimated at 10,000 bales (comprising 2,000 S mats) having since been raised to 12,000. Spot prices were all unchanged, but Americans to arrive were 1-32d. dearer in all positions, and business appears to have been done in Fine Broach to arrive at 5 11-32d. To-day's message gives the closing tone as firm, sales 10,000 bales, of which 800 are Surats, American 1-16d. dearer on the spot and 1-64d. to arrive. In New York yesterday the only change was an advance of 2 points in Futures, but to-day spot Cotton shows a rise of 1-16d. cent, futures 10 points. The usual Friday's statistics show a decrease of 10,000 bales in the total visible supply for all Europe, which is now 60,000 bales above the corresponding date of last year, but the Liverpool stock owing to the comparatively light takings of the trade, has gained 15,000 bales on the week, and stands 355,000 bales ahead of last year. This probably will be the heaviest stock of the year, and if so will be just 300,000 bales more than the top figure of 1886 which was 712,000 bales on 1st April. In the present state of affairs however this large available supply seems likely to be of material advantage to Lancashire spinners during the autumn, as the American receipts within the past fortnight have utterly collapsed is going to do less towards supplying the deficiency than seemed at all probable in the early part of the season.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1887	1886	1885
Week's receipts	15,000	46,000	14,000
,, exports to U.K.	20,000	31,000	21,000
,, ,, Continent	31,342	14,000	4,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	4,127,000	5,016,000	4,630,200
,, exports to U.K.	2,497,000	1,973,200	2,19 8 0
,, ,, Cont. ,, ,,	1,647,000	1,861,000	1,529,4 0
,, Stock in the Ports	419,000	718,000	551,000
Saturday's receipts.....	3,000	4,200	1,300

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 29th ultimo affords the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

	1887	1886	1885
Total supply of all kinds....	2,644,000	2,599,700	2,241,340
,, ,, Surats	565,000	466,000	422,880

For the United Kingdom only the figures are :—

Stock in Liverpool	1,013,000	658,200	1,023,200
,, London	13,000	24,000	33,000
American Afloat	70,000	160,000	65,000
East Indian ,, ...	132,000	72,000	73,000
	1,231,000	883,200	1,194,200
Price of Mid-Uplands	5 11-16 l.	5½d.	5 11-16d.
,, Good Fair Dholleras...	4 3-16d.	4d.	4 13-16d.
Difference	1½d.	1½d.	1d.

The stronger tone of the Home advices caused sellers to open the market with an advance of Rs. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy. This rise exporters did not at first appear disposed to pay, any little pressure which there was to complete April shipments being at an end. Later in the day, however, a moderate business was done at the improvement, and the local mills, following what we think is a decidedly prudent policy, have again been very free buyers, being credited with 2,000 to 2,500 bales. Of these we hear 900 bales were Antni at Rs. 160, 400 bales ginned Dharwar at Rs. 202 to Rs. 202½, 500 Dhollera descriptions at Rs. 185 to Rs. 193, and 500 bales Julgaum at Rs. 176 to Rs. 184 per candy.

Wheat is quiet at unchanged values. The large supplies do not render dealers any more disposed to sell forward, and the consequence is that exporters are operating very sparingly. We quote the following as about to-day's prices :—

Fine Pesay	Rs. 4 7 6	per cwt.	Ry. terms
No. 1 do.	,, 4 6 6	,,	,,
No. 1 Club Delhi	,, 4 4 9	,,	,,
Hard Yellow, 75 per cent	,, 4 3 3	,,	,,
Red Ahmedabad	,, 4 4 0	,,	,,
Hard Red, 75 per cent	,, 4 1 0	,,	,,

Seeds.—Linseed is firm, and if anything a shade dearer at Rs. 6 4 to Rs. 6 4-8 per cwt. for bold seed. Rapeseed is also firm and tending dearer at Rs. 5 4-8 to Rs. 5 5 per cwt. for Yellow Gezerat.

The receipts of Produce into Bombay on Friday were :—

Cotton	7,230 bales.
Wheat	74,031 cwt.
Linseed	20,766 ,,
Rapeseed	5,873 ,,
Gingelly	1,043 ,,

Freights must be called firm at £1-5 per ton all round. We have not heard of any fresh charters, but considerable day-to-day engagements are being effected to cover the large movements of Produce now going forward. The pressure to complete April shipments has been considerable, and great dissatisfaction is expressed by merchants at the unusual quantity of cargo shut out entailing in many instances serious and unpreventable loss. Every season sees an increase of this objectionable practice as freights are getting more and more into the hands of speculators, and it is a question whether the rules regarding shut-out cargo should not be made more stringent.

Exchange.—The decline reported in Silver induced a very weak feeling to-day, the Banks all showing more disposition to buy than sell. For Bank bills we reduce quotations 1-32d., but Credits are a full 1-16d. lower, and scarce at that. For early May 1s. 5¼d. is quoted, and for the later half of the month 1s. 5 1-16d. Bank demand we should call 1s. 4¾d. for all May and 1s 4¾d. for June, while Telegraphic for July we put at 1s. 4¾d. for August at 1s. 4¾d. per rupee. Current rates for next mail are :—

Bank Bills on demand.....1s. 4 31-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic .....1s. 4 31-32d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight.....1s. 5 1-32d.	,,
Credits, 3 months' sight ..1s. 5 1-64.	,,
Francs, 3 months' sight ..1-60½	,,

Government Paper.—The monthly settlement to-day has absorbed the attention of the bazaar to the exclusion of new business, and we hear some sixty to seventy lakhs have been squared by the payment and receipt of differences. Fours we quote at Rs. 96 5-16 to ⅜, Fours-and-a-half are altogether nominal.

Shares.—An exceedingly quiet market prevails, but for Spinning and Weaving Mills the feeling is decidedly firm, and an occasional advance of Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per share is recorded.

The Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount is 10 per cent. per annum.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate.
Indian Bank.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	20	all	25	
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	514
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	515
Exchange Bank.		500			
Agra Bank	10,000	£	£	6 do.	156
Comm. and Shang. of Corporation	11,199	125	all	17½ do.	459-16
Mercantile Bank of India		$125			
Delhi	37,325	250		5 pct	105rd.

INSURANCE COMPANIES

Bombay Fire Insurance Co.	200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	80
Bombay Presidency Fire Insurance Co.	200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 80	100
Indian Fire Insurance Co.	111	5,00		Rs. 80	100
Bombay Fire Insurance Co.	200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	120

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2-37—Wee Wifie—R. N. Carey.
D. 328-8—Law Reports, Allahabad, Vol. 9. Pt. 4, 1887.
BERKLEY MEMORIAL.
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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

WOOD—May 1, at Middle Colaba, Bombay, Anne Elizabeth, daughter of the late James Hussey, Marshal, House of Correction, Bombay, and wife of Thomas Wood, Port Storekeeper, Sind Railway Department, Bombay, aged 48 years. Deeply regretted.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

PRENDERGAST—ROUTH—April 28, at Christ's Church, Rawal Pindi, by the Rev. W. M. Lethbridge, Lieut-Col C. L. Prendergast, Deputy Judge Advocate, to Adelina Charlotte Adela, only daughter of Commissary-General Randolph Routh, C.B. (retired.)

DEATH.

HUGHES—April 21, at Mooltan, the infant son of Surgeon-Major and Mrs Hughes, M.S.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, MAY 2, 1887.

The reply of the Government of Bombay to the simple-minded proposal of the Jubilee Committee that the word "Jubilee" should be interpolated between the words "Victoria" and "Technical," in the title of the Victoria Technical Institute, establishes a sound principle which we sincerely hope will be more widely applied. The Government very sensibly reply that they are disposed to take the proposal into consideration and to submit it to the consideration of the managing board "after they have been informed of the amount which the Jubilee Committee are prepared to place at the disposal of the Institute." Nothing could be more to the point or better put. If the Jubilee Committee desire to perpetuate their designation, how much money will they give to the Technical Institute as evidence of the strength of their desire? Suppose a certain local contemporary desires still further to identify itself with the Jubilee, and proposes to call itself the "Times Jubilee of India," how much will it be prepared to contribute to the Jubilee or any other fund for the distinction? So much money, so much commemoration. The ultimate fate of the proposal of the Jubilee Committee to go down to posterity in connection with the cause of Technical education depends upon the opinion the Government may form as to the degree of the material help which will be obtained by the transfer of the surplus Rs. 35,000 in the hands of the Committee. Is it worth while to add "Jubilee" to "Victoria" for the sake of thirty-five thousand rupees, which now scarcely represent one and fivepence a piece in honest English coin? Will the example be followed by her Majesty's mint, and will "Victoria Jubilee" be henceforth the legend alike of the Sovereign and the rupee? Would the prospect of a contribution of, say, thirty-five lakhs to the Imperial Institute, induce her Majesty's Ministers to agree to that Jubilistic addition to the titles on the coinage? There is a serious matter of fact, rupees annas and pies side to this Jubilee craze which deserves to be solved on the lines suggested in the judicious letter addressed by the Bombay Government to the Jubilee Committee. If the addition of the word "Jubilee" to the name of the Queen-Empress depend on the amount of money the applicants have at their disposal after laying out what they deemed necessary on other objects more ephemeral, the question suggests itself whether, for the sake of a name, the cause of Technical education ought to be placed in some peril, and the very considerable amount of one-lakh-and-a-half already collected for a Technical Institute two years before the new Institute was thought of to be allowed to remain idle when the great requisite is on all hands admitted to be money to enable the work to be begun on a satisfactory basis? Had the pre-existing machinery been considered and recognised, and the public liberality been appealed to on behalf of a scheme with which the Bombay public had been made familiar, the whole difficulty now confronting the pioneers of technical education would have never arisen. Had the Jubilee enthusiasm been discreetly directed into a groove ready made, it would have provided the funds required to supplement the lakh and a half at the disposal of the Ripon Institute. The Committee of the latter body are precluded by the terms of their trust from handing over to another institution money which was expressly subscribed for the memorial to the late Viceroy. And now there is a dead-lock which can only be remedied by dealing with the subject in the eminently practical spirit which animates the sensible response of the Bombay Government to the quite superfluous proposal to add "Jubilee" to "Victoria" in the name of the Institute which has to be floated. How much money will the addition of that word bring? How much money will the substitution of a word of three syllables for a word of two keep out of the well-nigh empty cash box? A lakh and a half.

In our last impression we published a letter from Mr. T. B. Kirkham which shows clearly and conclusively that there is no real connexion between the desire to introduce technical education in this country, and the unhappily coincident tendency to reduce the amount of Government grants to the higher education. We do not know why currency has been given to the contrary notion. But it has been propagated, and the public will welcome every indication of its groundlessness. The Governments who have of late aimed at supplying the need for technical education in India are in this strong position—that in so doing they are only assisting in the development of the educational policy laid down in 1854, which, as our correspondent showed, aimed distinctly at practical and essentially commercial results, as well as the moral and intellectual results which a perhaps too literary higher education have already yielded. No one, not even amongst those most enthusiastically committed to the newer project, desires that higher education should suffer in order that technical education may be advanced. So far as the Bombay Government are concerned, the Governor has given an answer to the suspicions that have been afloat on the subject which must be accepted as satisfactory. In the speech at Satara, which we report to-day, and which dealt with several other important educational matters, Lord Reay said that if the Government had been indifferent to the present system they might easily have increased their contribution to the proposed Technical Institute at the expense of the Arts Colleges. The Government doubtless are sober in their expectations of what technical education will do as well as of what it will not do. If any one thinks that they have a dark unrevealed design to close the channels of political thought by turning the attention of the rising generation from the humanities to physics, he credits them with surprisingly little knowledge of the facts either of education or of history. The age of the revolution in France—if we may mention so portentous a thing in connection with such unreal fears—was prepared for by a body of men who assuredly did not limit their inquiries and their intellectual activities to pure literature. Diderot and D'Alembert gave at least as large a place in the Encyclopædia to physics as to literature and moral science, and they were to the Grant Duffs of their day as "pert scribblers" as the pertest amongst our University graduates. Or, to take an instance nearer at hand, how, on the hypothesis that a scientific education will produce students less presuming and less given to political dreaming, how are we to account for the fact that Nihilists and gentlemen of that kind are so often found to be students of science, dexterously packing their melenite into neat little parcels which look like books? We have no special knowledge of the views the Government of India and the Local Government have formed upon this particular question. But they may be assumed not to take a less reasonable view than anyone must take who has given two thoughts to the matter, and so assuming we think we are warranted in saying that they are under no delusions as to the political effect of displacing a literary by a scientific education. Its immediate result would be a widespread discontent, and its ultimate result would certainly not be to divert the minds of the youth of India from theories of Government to innocuous investigations in agricultural chemistry. If there are any who doubt the highest official disavowals of the intention somewhat wildly imputed to the Government, perhaps they will accept them when accompanied by demonstrations that the plot could not be relied upon to accomplish the purpose supposed.

The Governor, in his speech at Satara, dealt with the Technical Education scheme only as part of the general educational policy of the Government of Bombay, respecting which he made several important announcements. Chief amongst them was an explanation of the conditions under which the Deccan College is to be amalgamated with the Fergusson College and put under the care of the Deccan Education Society. Under the new scheme the Society will bear an ultimate financial responsibility, but the Government will contribute Rs. 10,000 per annum, besides continuing the Rs. 3,000 per annum now received in the form of scholarships. Government will, besides this, help to keep up a European staff by contributing Rs. 800 a month towards the salaries of two efficient teachers from European Universities, giving the Board of management the acceptable aid of ascertaining the qualifications of candidates and selecting them. Other provisions are made with the object of rendering the transfer gradual and of preventing that sudden transformation of the college, which we intimated some months ago, there was never any reason to fear. Such, in brief, is the scheme. Those who have held that under no circumstances ought the Government to hand over a high class college to the care of a sedition-breeding—we believe that is the allegation—coterie of Mahratta Brahmins will insist to the last, we suppose, that the project is altogether and incurably reprehensible. But the less unreasonable amongst the objectors to the change proposed must admit that it does not look so bad now as it did at first sight, and that at the most it scarcely deserves to be spoken of as an assault upon the higher education of the Bombay Presidency. In determining to do away with the method of paying grants-in-aid strictly by results, the Government have taken a line of their own in the solution of a problem concerning which discussion has been hot and eager. Lord Reay has his own convictions on his side, and what is more, he has the judgment of so competent an educationist as Mr. Mundella. To revert to the question of technical education—for it was with this that Lord Reay dealt in the closing passages of his speech—it will be of some interest to a properly inquisitive minority in the Bombay Corporation to know that the Government plan for a Technical Institute is not in the same locker with General Trochu's famous but hitherto invisible plan for the defence of Paris. It exists, and will be produced whenever the Board of the proposed Institute ask for it. Let them ask for it by all means and as soon as possible. Eighty thousand rupees of Municipal money have been voted for the Institute, and we should all like to know how it is likely to be laid out.

The claims of the Bombay sepoy to a free kit have been advanced often enough, as our columns have at various times borne witness; and if there is any excuse for reviving an old grievance other than that which the merits of the case so abundantly supply, it is to be found in the fact that the command of the Bombay Army has passed into new hands, in which it is sure to meet with sympathetic treatment. Our misfortune, of course, is that it seems to be the fate of Bombay never to receive favours which have not been already granted in Bengal, where, as everybody knows, the economic conditions are different, and where such a claim as this could never be based upon such strong grounds of expediency and justice as in this Presidency. Nowhere in India is it so difficult to recruit as in this Presidency, the reason being not through any special disinclination of the people to the military life, but because the army has to compete for the men against remunerative employment in various walks of life. The Bombay mills, the large railway works that are in progress in the Presidency, and a civil employment generally more highly remunerated than in Bengal, draw off men who might otherwise be tempted into the army, and make recruiting an up-hill task. Very properly we are debarred from going outside the Presidency for the recruitment of the Presidency army. A Bombay regiment must be composed of Mahrattas, Hindus from Central India and Rajputana, and Musalmans. The Mahrattas have to be got from a district which may almost be spoken of as the gathering ground of the Bombay mills—a district in which men have no difficulty in earning ten or fifteen rupees a month—wages which can scarcely be got in Bengal. Now what have we to offer men with this possibility within their reach, in order to induce them to enter the army? We make nothing of the ordeal of the first eighteen months, with its incessant drillings, its work at the gymnasium and at the rifle range; this is covered by some general observations which we made a few days ago on the high pressure at which the army in India is being worked. The point is that the Sirkar offers small wages to those who in industrial labour would be well paid, and that that small pay it cuts in a delusive, tantalising way, which is unfair to the men, and cannot but tend to discontent. The recruit's pay is seven rupees a month, and he is presented, on joining his regiment, with Rs. 30, with which he is supposed to buy his uniform. But the uniform and its accompaniments cost Rs. 50, so that the sepoy begins his military career twenty rupees in debt. This he is supposed to pay off at the rate of two rupees a month, but before the debt is liquidated some will be worn out and will need replacing, and so the debt is added to. As a matter of fact he is well off if after the cost of his rations and other obligatory charges have been deducted he has one solid rupee to bless himself with and to shed blessings upon parents, wife, or other luxuries. Not that the sepoy has not a future, to say nothing of "prospects." At the expiration of three, six, and ten years' service his pay will be increased by a rupee, and after twenty-one years' service he becomes a pensioner, eligible for the dignity and emoluments of chaprassiship. He may even look for promotion to the rank of a native officer, with a sword of his own and a chair to sit upon. Thus then, while the after part of the sepoy's career is comfortable, and his horizon is anything but limited, it has to be asked "Why put such burdens upon him at the beginning as make the service onerous?" There is the best authority for saying that it is good for a man to bear the yoke "in his youth. But it can be good for no man to bear for a year or more, as a condition of his service, the twenty-rupee yoke of debt which the Sirkar imposes upon the sepoy. The recruit is far more impressed by the inconveniences of the first year or two of his service than by the better things which loom upon a distant horizon, and it is just these unhappy poverty-stricken conditions under which a recruit spends the first 18 months or two years of his service that make it so difficult to keep our regiments up to strength. The new orders regarding pensions, the formation of a reserve, the granting of free discharges after three years' service, and the drain on regiments to supply men for the Burma Police, will create a number of vacancies in all our regiments, which it may be difficult to properly fill up, unless something is done to increase the immediate advantages of enlistment in the native army. And, as a beginning, why not give the sepoy a free kit?

We print elsewhere the memorial which is in circulation against the appointment of a Covenanted Civilian to the Acting Chief Presidency Magistracy. The reasons urged against the appointment are much too weighty and practical to be disregarded by the Government, who cannot well reject the prayer of this memorial without putting themselves in conflict with the soberest and most sensible elements in the public opinion of Bombay. No consideration connected with the necessity of maintaining the flow of promotion in the Civil Service will warrant them in persevering with the appointment. The Civil Service was made for the public and not the public for the Civil Service, and it is no part of the obligation of a community to suffer inconvenience, and possibly worse, in order that promotion may go on easily. To put the matter plainly, the public resent the magisterial Bench being put to a use which has nothing to do with the administration of justice. As for the practical objections to placing on the Bench a magistrate whose antecedents, excellent though they are, denote nothing in regard to his qualification for this particular function, it would be interesting to know if the Government still think—if they ever thought—that the Mofussil is the place in which to learn how to deal with those seven sets of offences and injuries set out in the memorial as amongst the "numerous matters with which the Chief Magistrate is frequently called upon to deal."

THE DISPUTE BETWEEN PORTUGAL AND ZANZIBAR.

BRITISH CLAIM FOR COMPENSATION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ZANZIBAR, April 16.

The principal Indian merchants of Zanzibar, who feel a deep interest in the occurrences that have recently taken place at Minengani, have addressed a memorial to H. M.'s Consul-General, asking him to move the Government to take up energetically the claims of British subjects and obtain compensation for them. Mr. Holmwood has been taking great interest in the matter, and has given a proof of the sympathy he feels for the sufferers by obtaining for them a subsistence allowance, pending the settlement of their claims. Without this assistance some of them at least would have been in very bad plight. It is sincerely to be hoped that the expectations held out in Mr. Holmwood's official reply of compensation being obtained from the Portuguese Government will be realised.

The following is a copy of the memorial presented to the British Consul-General by the British Indian mercantile community :—

To Frederick Holmwood, Esq., H. M.'s Agent and Consul-General, Zanzibar.

1. We the undersigned Indian subjects of the Queen-Empress, trading in Zanzibar, beg most respectfully to approach you to draw your attention to the destruction of British property by the Portuguese at Minengani on the East African Coast.

2. We have heard with consternation of the sudden bombardment of the port by the Portuguese and of their burning the town, although it was well known to them that it was inhabited solely by Indian traders enjoying British protection.

3. That the Portuguese notwithstanding the absence of any one to oppose their entry into and seizure of Minengani, and notwithstanding the fact that the Sultan of Zanzibar was there represented by about 10 Askaris, elected to destroy the town and the whole of the property of Indians trading there.

4. We trust that you will impress upon the Government the necessity of calling the Portuguese to account for the wanton destruction of British property and for the sufferings and privations inflicted on the Indian traders of Minengani, who had for days to take refuge in the jungle and had then to walk all the way from Minengani to Mikendani, with their wives and children under circumstances of great hardship.

5. We have no doubt that the Portuguese Government will be held liable for this uncalled-for outrage on unoffending British subjects, and will be compelled to make adequate compensation to the sufferers for the loss and injury caused them.

6. We further pray that you will be pleased to take means to relieve the immediate wants of the sufferers and to recommend to the Government the payment to them of a part at least of their losses for the present.

7. That the Indian community at Zanzibar has attained its flourishing state under the fostering care of the British Government which has for all these years through its Consular officers carefully watched over its interests. But that of late we are grieved to find that British interests in these parts do not receive the same attention from the Government as they have hitherto received, and that the influence and prestige acquired through the importance of the trade carried on by the thousands of the Indian subjects of her Majesty settled in Zanzibar is allowed to be lessened by the greater political activity of other nations.

8. That considering the vastness of the capital employed and the importance of the interests of British subjects involved, we perceive with concern the indifference of the British Government to the necessity of retaining the first place which her Majesty's Agents have hitherto occupied amongst the representatives of other nations in Zanzibar.

9. We specially desire to submit the feeling of the whole Indian community, who have a million invested in this country to every thousand invested by any other nationality, that the transference of Minengani to Portuguese rule would prevent the possibility of their now reviving their ruined trade which, if placed definitively under the Sultan's Government, might in a short time be restored to its former thriving state. The disadvantage of the transfer to the Portuguese will not only affect the trade of British subjects here, but will seriously injure the now important trade in which our fellow-subjects in Bombay have also invested an immense capital.

10. In conclusion, we sincerely trust that the Government will adopt stringent measures to enforce the claims of its subjects of Minengani against the Portuguese, and will thus restore confidence amongst all the Indian traders who are settled in the various parts of East Africa.—

Jasam Sewji, Taria Topan, and 72 others.

Dated Zanzibar, March 28, 1887.

The following is Mr. Holmwood's reply :—

H. M.'s Agency and Consulate General,
Zanzibar, March 29th, 1887.

To the British Indian Mercantile Community of Zanzibar.

Gentlemen,—In reply to your petition of yesterday's date, I may inform you that the loss and injury inflicted upon the British subjects of Minengani by the recent uncalled for bombardment of that town by the Portuguese authorities of Mozambique was immediately brought to the notice of the British Government, who did not fail to show the deepest concern for her Majesty's Indian subjects, whose welfare they at once took steps to provide for. By order of her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, I have furnished the whole of our unfortunate fellow-subjects, who formed the population of Minengani, with subsistence and medical attendance from the day they became refugees, and this will be continued to them pending the consideration of their claim for compensation.

In regard to the latter, I can only say that her Majesty's Government have taken measures, as complete and energetic as the nature of the case admitted of, for bringing before the Portuguese Government the unwarrantable conduct of the Mozambique authorities with a view to compensation being accorded for the loss and injury caused to British subjects by their action, and I have reason to believe these representations will have a satisfactory result.

In the meantime I would suggest patience, and ask you to leave the settlement of this affair in the hands of our Government.

In regard to your observations respecting the apparent neglect of British interests, which has recently occurred, I would apply the same advice, and add that, although the complicated and somewhat difficult negotiations which have recently resulted in the conclusion of the Anglo-German agreement may seem to you to have failed in securing for British subjects the position and influence they formerly held on this coast, yet my firm conviction is that you will eventually acknowledge the wisdom of all that has been done, and that while commerce and progress will ere long make rapid strides in East Africa, it will not be found that any other nation has secured advantages in this quarter which British subjects do not freely share.—I am, &c.,

Fred. Holmwood,
H. M.'s Agent and Consul-General, Zanzibar.

Mr. W. B. Cracknell, Judge of the Consular Court, has left for England on leave, and Mr. Ernest Berkeley will act for him during his absence. Previous to his departure Mr. Cracknell was entertained by some of his Indian friends at an afternoon party at the Shambu of Mr. Baloo Vully, which was prettily decorated for the occasion. All the chief English and Indian residents of the island assembled to do honor to the Judge, and altogether the affair was a complete success.

THE MAHABLESHWAR SEASON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MAHABLESHWAR, April 28.

The Mahableshwar season is at its height, a greater height than it has reached in years gone by, for besides the Government and most of the Upper Ten, we have Royalty, both English and Indian, here. The climate is simply perfect, the thermometer never rising above 80 deg. and seldom falling below 70 deg. Walks and rides through the red paved lanes, lined with trees kept ever brilliant by the nightly dews, fanned with pure westerly breezes, leave nothing to be desired, and a very slight stretch of imagination realizes the finest days of the European spring.

Tennis, riding, and roulder parties are the order of the day, and dinner parties and dances of the night. There are ladies' dinners every week at the Club, and the fortnightly Club dances begin next Tuesday. Our Benedicts, however, are regarded with some jealousy, as they certainly have the best of it just now, for after writing their names in the books lying at Government House, and at Blue Valley Hall, the residence of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, they sit in their breezy bungalows, while the poor ladies and bachelors spend two of the hottest hours of the day rushing up hill and down dale calling on friends and acquaintances to talk of the delightful weather, the faults or perfections of each cottage, and to criticise the last Sunday's sermon; for our parson might aptly be called the Martin Luther of the 19th century, and like his famous prototype can hardly be said to be generally theologically popular. Some, however, are of opinion that it is refreshing now to go to Church, and that a humdrum parson of the old school would be out of harmony with the green glades and hill sides which seem to teach a modernized faith. "Reform must come from within," they say, quoting the great philosopher, John Stuart Mill.

It seems a pity that this charming hot weather retreat cannot be brought within easier distance of Bombay. The railway which now comes to Wathar, about 30 miles from Mahableshwar, and which like many things seen from afar was full of promise, proves to be anything but a blessing in the accomplishment. You will understand how the old coaching road with its magnificent scenery

mail tonga is sighed for, when I tell you that the *Bombay Gazette* which used to reach Mahableshwar by 7 P.M. after post at 7 A.M. now arrives at 12 noon! It's a curious effect of the opening up of the country by railways, and inexplicable to most. Telegraph clerks, I am told, repine more than any one at this unlooked-for effect of advancing civilization, as business is now mostly conducted by means of deferred telegrams. Perhaps if the traffic managers of the G. I. P. and the Southern Maratha Railways could be persuaded to kiss and be friends, and to signalize their friendship by mutual concessions, the trains might be so arranged as to carry on the Mahableshwar mail as soon as it arrives at Poona. Failing this solution of the problem, it will surely be necessary to revert to the old plan, and trust our mail bags to the faithful Framji.

His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda gave a most successful children's party last evening. At 5 o'clock all the little folk of the station, dressed in their prettiest costumes, might have been seen trooping along to Mount Douglas, where preparations on a large scale had been made for the fête. His Highness received his little guests in person, and the Maharani was present in a tent in the compound, and welcomed the little strangers to her. The children were first regaled with the famous Mahableshwar dish, strawberries and cream, supplemented by cakes, sweets and the crackers that children love. A little one looking round at the scene was heard to ask, "Do only Indian kings give children's parties? Merry-go-rounds, snake-charmers, conjurers and tumblers amused the young people till dusk, and the entertainment ended with a grand display of fireworks. When the band struck up "God Save the Queen," not a few little hearts were full of regret to find the fun all over, and his Highness the Gaekwar is henceforward established in the same little hearts, as the children's friend. The Duchess of Connaught and Lord and Lady Reay graced the entertainment with their presence, and stayed to the end. As it is European mail-day, any other scraps of news must stand over for a future letter.

COMPETITION IN THE COTTON TRADE.—II.

The cotton industry of Great Britain, as compared with the progress of cotton spinning in other countries, is in a non-progressive state, and it is beyond dispute that it does not now flourish in England as well as it does abroad. The days when great profits were made in the cotton trade in England are over; a fair interest is all that is generally made, which is not a proper compensation for all the contingencies incident to fixity of costly plant, to say nothing of remuneration for the trouble and risk involved. The proportionately small increase during the last few years in the number of English cotton mills, as compared with the percentage of increase in America, on the Continent, and more especially and amazingly in India, would presumably not be the case were the English cotton trade in a really healthy condition. The British good-will upon the trade is considerably and very perceptibly narrowed in consequence of its having become familiar and made easy to all. The modern spinning machinery is so automatic in its action and so wonderfully perfect in construction and in working, that absolutely little, or comparatively speaking no special skill is required on the part of cotton operatives of to-day, and certainly far less intelligence than was formerly the case. In other words, the machine itself supplies the intelligence, and as a matter of course, the workman in a cotton mill has developed into a mere machine. The British workman is undoubtedly at the head of *all* workmen, in practical knowledge of his work, mechanic-like skill, physical endurance, and all-round capacity; but unless he is prepared to work 60 hours per week, and accept a general reduction in wages of 10 per cent. all round, these advantages will be of no avail in the industrial race of to-day. The severe home and foreign competition, the excessively high wages paid, and the very short hours worked in the English cotton factories as against the longer hours and lower wages in vogue with England's competitors, have altogether revolutionised the condition of affairs. The cotton factory operatives of the Continent work 30 per cent. longer hours for considerably less pay than their English brethren, and this in the element of labour and wages, England is under a distinct disadvantage, for in comparison with her foreign rivals she is so heavily handicapped on account of the high rate of wages she has to pay, and on account of the short hours worked, that she is already being left behind in the race and eventually must, of necessity be completely cut out of the field. There can be no two opinions that the excessive wages paid and the short hours worked, constitute the main reason why the Germans and others are now enabled to so successfully compete with England on her own ground and in her own home and Colonial markets. In England—with the egotism for which they are so universally renowned—they are far too apt to ignore foreign competition, and to altogether overlook the fact that this so-called foreign competition is to a very great extent simply and purely an extension of their own fierce home competition, with the important difference that it is carried on under far more favourable conditions. This competition is not merely with Englishmen at home, nor is it merely competition between English and foreign labour and capital, but it is likewise competition between English labour and capital at home and English labour and capital abroad, for England is constantly supplying the very best machinery and the picked managers and overlookers from the mills in Lancashire to the mills on the Continent, America and India. Surely and steadily has this competition been creeping on and gaining ground, until at last the eyes of at least the more intelligent and thoughtful portion of the English people are being opened to the fact that a great and powerful competition in the cotton trade is staring them in the face and has to be reckoned with. England is no longer alone, and no longer holds undisputed sway in all the markets of the world; on the contrary, she now meets clever rivals on every hand, surrounded with many and great advantages, which they wisely make the most of. That enterprising and ever increasing number of competitors are now well able and do successfully compete with her upon her own terms, and in all the general markets of the world, English merchants and manufacturers know to their cost, and are well able to bear witness to. Again, the blind haphazard mode in England of deciding differences between employers and employed—we mean) refer to strikes—is deplorable in the extreme, and simply driving the trade out of the country. As a matter of course when the mills are voluntarily, or through a strike, closed, there is immediately a falling off in production and the stocks decrease, and thus in the natural order of things, a greater demand springs up with higher prices. Through the abovenamed suic

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE ONE THOUSAND GUINEAS.

LONDON, APRIL 29.

The following is the result of the race for the One Thousand Guineas Stakes :—

Reve d'Or 1
Porcelain 2
Freedom 3

OBITUARY.

Mr. Charles C. Prinsep, Statistical Reporter to the Medical Board, India Office.

ANOTHER DEFEAT OF THE DERVISHES.

CAIRO, APRIL 29.

The Dervishes in the Wady Halfa district, having again gathered for the purpose of taking the offensive, Colonel Chermside with a force advanced and attacked the enemy, and after some fighting completely defeated the Dervishes, killing many, including their leader. The enemy's camp was also captured.

THE END OF THE SCHNAEBELL AFFAIR.

BERLIN, APRIL 29.

The German Government has ordered the release of M. Schnaebell.

PARIS, APRIL 30.

M. Schnaebell arrived here to-day. On his crossing the frontier and arriving at Pont-à-Mousson, he received a perfect ovation from the inhabitants.

THE CANADIAN ROUTE TO CHINA AND JAPAN.

LONDON, MAY 1.

In the House of Lords, the Earl of Harrowby referred to the proposal made by the Canadian Government, to establish a line of mail steamers between Vancouver, China and Japan, and advocated that an Imperial subsidy be granted.

The Earl of Onslow, in reply, said the Government has, under consideration a modified proposal for a monthly service on a subsidy of £60,000, of which Canada would pay a share.

THE COLONIAL AND INDIAN EXHIBITION.

The final meeting of the Commissioners of the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, H. R. H. the Prince of Wales presiding, took place yesterday. The report presented to the meeting shows a surplus of £35,000, of which £25,000 is to be devoted to the Imperial Institute.

THE QUEEN.

LONDON, APRIL 30.

Her Majesty the Queen arrived at Windsor yesterday.

BURMA AFFAIRS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 1.

Colonel Stedman has arrived in Simla to receive instructions from the Commander-in-Chief before assuming charge of the military police in Upper Burma.

Sir Thomas Baker has recommended that three months' special leave be given to officers who have served in Burma from the date of their return to their own Presidency.

THE HON. J. B. PEILE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 1.

The Hon. J. B. Peile took his seat as officiating member of the Executive Council on Saturday.

ADDRESS TO SIR W. WEDDERBURN.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, MAY 1.

A large and influential meeting of the citizens of Surat was held at the Nawab's Palace, to acknowledge the services of Sir William Wedderburn, and a deputation, consisting of Mir Gulam Babu Khan Bahadur, Mr. Kaikhusro Mody, and Mr. Kalabhai, was appointed to present him with an address.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MAY 1.

Sir William Wedderburn is expected from Mahableshwar by clock to-morrow morning. At 6-30, he proceeds to Nashik Hall, where he will be entertained by the Deccan Sirdars' Association, and thence proceeds to the Deccan School and Fergusson College At 5 P.M. following he visits the chief Mahomedan Mohalla, the Jumma Musjid, Rarivad Peth, where the Anjuman-e-Islamia have prepared an entertainment. Afterwards he proceeds to the Town Hall, where the Aryanik Sabha and other City bodies will present a grand reception given in his honour. He will be entertained by Rao Saheb Hari Raoji Chiplunker.

PRIZES TO THE POONA VOLUNTEERS.

Prizes were distributed yesterday evening to the winners in the annual shooting matches, "I" Company, Poona Volunteers. The officers present were Captain Phillips, Lieutenant and Adjutant Hitchcock, and Lieutenant Barrett. There were very few spectators. Six cups were given. H. H. the Gaekwar presented a handsome goblet, and Captain Phillips gave three cups. Mrs. Phillips presented the prizes. Lance Corporal Clabby won the Gaekwar's Cup, which was open to both Companies, and also another Cup. After the presentation, Captain Phillips addressed the winners, bidding them farewell, as he starts for England on Saturday next.

THE GYMKHANA MEETING.

The Gymkhana meeting is arranged for Thursday next. There are five races—two for ponies, one for Arabs and country-breds, one for galloways, and one for hacks. The entries close at 7 o'clock on Tuesday evening. The weights are heavy, the distances being short.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

H. M.'S TROOPSHIP SERAPIS.

PORTSMOUTH, APRIL 29.

The Troopship Serapis arrived here from Bombay to-day.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, APRIL 29.

The Bombay mails of the 15th inst. arrived at Brindisi to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LISBON, APRIL 29.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Rewa, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, left here this morning.

PORT SAID, APRIL 29.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Clydesdale, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, left here this morning.

SUEZ, APRIL 29.

The City Line steamer Clan Cameron left here this afternoon.

The City Line steamer City of Carthage arrived here from Bombay this afternoon.

The s.s. Belgravia left for Bombay this evening.

PENANG, APRIL 30.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer s.s. Khiva (extra) left here for Bombay at noon to-day.

HONKONG, APRIL 30.

The Italian steamer Bisagno left Singapore for Hongkong on the morning of the 30th inst.

COLOMBO, MAY 1.

The French mail steamer Fibre from Calcutta arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 29.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed with a higher tendency. Surats quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera	4 3-16
The Manchester markes has been quiet but steady.	
Exchange on India 60 days' sight	1 4⅛
3 per cent. Consols for account	102⅛
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	103⅛
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	97¼
4½ per cent.	77½
4½ per cent. French Rentes	109¾
Bar Silver	44

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's sales of Cotton	46,000 bales.
" " Surats	3,000 "
" " Imports of Cotton	90,000 "
" " Surats	24,000 "
" Stock of Cotton	1013,000 "
" " Surats	57,000 "
" Stock of Cotton in London	18,000 "

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(MAY 1.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Turk ?, interrupted. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE. *Via* Kurrachee, Teheran ... perfect. *Via* Turkey, interrupted. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA. *Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA. *Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT, APRIL 30.

10 p.m.	81°6

SUNDAY, MAY 1.

6 a.m.	81°5
10 a.m.	85°5
2 p.m.	88°0
4 p.m.	87°6

MR. JAMES LEASK, Deputy Health Officer, has assumed charge of the office of Secretary to the Town Council and Clerk to the Bombay Municipal Corporation during the absence of Mr. H. W. Barrow on leave for three months.

THE Bombay Natural History Society, which is nothing if not versatile, promises a treat to its members this afternoon in the shape of an exhibition of orchids, lilies, begonias and other choice flowers. All gardeners, or to quote, the words of the announcement, "those interested in horticulture" are invited to co-operate, and exhibitors who do not happen to be members of the Society will, we notice, be welcome at the meeting. The love of flowers is one of the conspicuous characteristics of the people of this country, and we hope the attempt of our local Society to encourage this feeling will meet with the assistance it deserves. The Exhibition is to be open from 5 to 7 p.m.

A PUBLIC meeting of all classes of the native community was held on Saturday afternoon, at the Town Hall, to mark their sense, on the occasion of the approaching retirement of Sir William Wedderburn, of the esteem and admiration in which he is held by the people of this country. Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, who was called to the chair, the Hon. K. T. Telang, Mr. F. M. Mehta, and Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar, were among the speakers who warmly eulogized the merits of Sir William Wedderburn. It was cordially resolved "that this meeting desires to give expression, on the occasion of Sir William Wedderburn's retirement from the public service, to the deep esteem and admiration in which he is universally held from his sincere, enlightened and generous sympathy with everything affecting the true interests of this country, and for his constant and fearless efforts to promote them to the best of his power." It was also agreed to invite subscriptions for the purpose of founding a permanent memorial in honour of Sir William Wedderburn. An influential committee has been formed to collect subscriptions, which already amount to Rs. 25,000. The proceedings concluded with a vote of thanks to the chairman, which was passed by acclamation.

H. H. THE NAWAB OF RADHANPORE is expected at the Great Road Station this morning by the mail train from Ahmedabad.

IT is reported that the Maharajah Futeh Singh lost jewellery of the value of £40,000 in the wreck of the Tasmania.

THE latest estimate of the profits likely to be realised by the Ceylon Government from the Pearl Fishery is Rs. 4,00,000, which will most probably be sufficient to prevent the anticipated deficit in the revenue.

COLONEL BANNERMAN, Political Agent at Gwalior, acts for Sir Lepel Griffin as Governor-General's Agent in Central India.

MR. PYNE, the gentleman who has undertaken the management and supervision of the Amir's workshops, arrived safely at Kabul some time ago. He has taken up with him some Chinese workmen.

THE Hon. the Maharaja of Durbhanga will present a handsome casket to the Queen, containing a letter of congratulation on her Majesty having attained the Jubilee year of her reign. The Maharaja has also subscribed Rs. 50,000 towards the memorial Institute and £5,000 towards the testimonial Palace of Wales.

THE business of Director of Public Instruction Sir Alfred Croft, placed on special duty at ... in Bengal, is to be ... ing of a general review of the ... the compilation of ... education in India. The Government ... ably issue a resolution on the report when completed, in accordance with the wish of the Secretary of State.

THE Portuguese Government has appointed Senhor Hermenegildo de Britto Capello to be the Special Commissioner to settle the dispute with the Sultan of Zanzibar. The Viscount of Castello has been sent there as the Portuguese Consul General.

AMONG the changes in the Portuguese Engineering staff, the retirement of Senhor Mousinho d'Albuquerque, the Consulting Engineer for the Marmagoa Railway, will cause regret. He was a rigid economist.

H. E. SENHOR CARDOSO DE CARVALHO, the Governor-General of Goa, intends paying a visit to this Excellency Lord Reay at the beginning of this month.

DR. HENRIQUE REED DE SILVA, the Bishop of Meliapur, arrived here on Thursday by Rubattino's steamer, and is putting up at the Portuguese Chapel at Colaba. His Lordship is accompanied by two missionaries.

COLONEL ATAULLAH KHAN, our Envoy in Afghanistan, who has been halting at Peshawur on private affairs, starts immediately for Kabul. Travellers from Kandahar report that the Governor of that city is receiving practical proof of the defeat of the Hotak Ghilzais near Maruf in the shape of the heads of some score of Ghilzai dead.

MR. A. D. CAREY, of whose adventurous travels in Northern Tibet and Chinese Turkistan some notice was taken a few weeks back, has again been heard of. According to a letter received from him *vid* Peking, dated Hami, 16th November, he was then about starting for Yarkand, and would winter there, leaving in March for India *vid* the Karakoram Pass.

MR. J. C. ROGERS, C.E., has taken out a patent for a sugarcane-crushing mill, invented by him, which, it is thought, is likely to supersede the kinds at present in use. Briefly stated, the advantages claimed for it are, that it is at the same time less complicated and less cumbersome than any mill in ... rented hitherto, that its crushing capacity is greater, and that it requires less power to work it. On the other hand, the new mill is likely to be more expensive than the well-known machine of Messrs. Thomson and Mylne.

THE Pearl Fishery in Ceylon has given opportunities for speculation which the officers of the Highland regiment could not resist. They deputed one of their number to attend the Fishery for the purpose of purchasing several lots of oysters in the hope of securing prizes in the shape of pearls. The speculation might have been turned to a profit after the lots had been purchased, for prices rose considerably for a day or two afterwards, but the officers appeared to have preferred taking their chance in opening the bivalves. Unhappily, luck was against them.

IT appears that there are three distinguished personages bearing the name of Gholam Hyder in Afghanistan. Two of them are Ghilzais curiously enough, but only one of these is an enemy of the Ameer. The best known of the three is General Gholam Hyder Chakri, so called from his birthplace, Chakri, near Ghazni. He declared for Abdur Rahman before the latter had crossed the Hindu Kush seven years ago, and he was rewarded for this service by being put in command of the Bala Hissar, when Sir Donald Stewart's troops evacuated that fortress on August 11th, 1880. He was soon afterwards made Commander-in-Chief of all the Afghan troops, and has held that post ever since, accompanying the Ameer to India in 1885 and being one of his few trusted Councillors. He seems to have thrown in his lot thoroughly with the Ameer, as his summary suppression of the Ghilzai revolt last year in his native country clearly proved. A second general of the name is Gholam Hyder Orakzai: he commands the troops in the Ghazni district, and it was he who won some kind of success recently near Mukur, where the Hotaks had tried to block the Kandahar-Kabul road. Gholam Hyder Tokhi is the third of the batch: as the affix to his name implies, he is a Tokhi Ghilzai. He has been for a considerable time a refugee in Quetta and his enmity to the Amir is notorious. He would no doubt, like to join his clan in the present rebellion, but the Agent to the Governor-General in Beluchistan would probably check any attempt at escape on his part.

SUCH troops of the Quetta garrison as may require change to a hill climate are not to be sent to the ... elevated Ziarat sanatarium this season, that very ... recommend it. Instead of going to Ziarat a certain proportion of men will be sent to camp on the Khojak, which is quite high enough to give the necessary change, and they will, we understand, be employed in improving the military road over the range from Killa Abdulla to Chaman, as the existing gradients are too severe. It may be just as well, remarks an up-country paper, to explain the above arrangement, as otherwise the appearance of a British encampment on the Khwaja Amran range might at the present moment be misinterpreted both in Afghanistan and India.

SOME of the prisoners released on the occasion of the Jubilee are beginning to find out that their troubles for previous wrong-doing are not all over. Those of them who had unpaid fines, in addition to imprisonment, against their names, have discovered that they are still liable to be proceeded against by distraint for the balance of their fines. They cannot, however, be imprisoned for non-payment.

AT the meeting of the Legislative Council of the North-West Provinces at Lucknow the Bill for shortening the language used in the Acts of that Council was duly passed. A similar Act might with advantage be passed regarding the other Legislative Councils throughout India.

THE disputes which has been for some time past going on between the Kayasthas on the one hand and the Brahmins on the other, at Ishapore, a suburban town near Barrackpore, with regard to the taking back, into the bosom of society, of Dr. S. Basu, L. R. C. P., &c., who returned from England about two years ago, after completing his medical studies there, and who is now a Civil Medical Officer in Assam, has of late assumed a serious aspect. The Kayasthas have combined themselves into one strong body, and about 1,500 of them came from different parts of the country to join in a festivity that took place in the house of Dr. Basu's father. Only three Kayastha families of the town, acting no doubt under a very nice policy, abstained from taking any part in the feast, but gave out their assurances that they had every sympathy with the object of the movement, and would ere long follow them. The Brahmins seem to be crest-fallen.

COLONEL PARSHOTON, R.E., the present Director-General of Railways, has been appointed Secretary to the Government of India, in the Public Works Department, and Lieutenant-Colonel Conway-Gordon, the recently-appointed Manager of the North-Western Railway system, becomes Director General of Railway. Colonel W. Wallace, Consulting Engineer, will probably succeed Colonel Conway-Gordon, Colonel Engledue replacing Colonel Wallace. Major Boughey, the Manager of the Eastern Bengal Railway system, shortly proceeds on furlough, when he will be succeeded by Major Sergeant, who is now on his way out to India from leave. Major Sergeant's service hitherto has been almost entirely in the Accounts Branch of the Department.

HIS HIGHNESS THE NIZAM has been pleased to add a thousand rupees a month to the salary of Mohsin-ul-Mulk (Moulvi Mehdi Ali) as a token of his appreciation of the services which he has rendered to the Hyderabad State. His salary will therefore in future amount to Rs. 2,800. Two years ago Sir Salar Jung pressed Mr. Mehdi Ali to accept an increase of Rs. 600 a month, but he declined to do so, and later on, when the General Finance Committee discussed the question of the Secretaries' salaries, his was increased to Rs. 2,100 from Rs. 1,800, the members passing a resolution eulogising his services to the State. This increase, however, he did not draw, and his Highness has now given him a signal mark of his approval by raising his salary to a figure almost double that given to any other Secretary.

CONSECRATION OF THE DELEGATE APOSTOLIC.

THE consecration to the Episcopate of Monsignor ... Delegate Apostolic in the East Indies, took place at the Bombay Cathedral yesterday morning with much splendour, and in the presence of an overflowing congregation. Monsignor Agnelli, who has the reputation of being a brilliant canonist, rendered invaluable services to Monsignor Agliardi, the late Delegate, in the capacity of Secretary to the Delegation. His previous services as an assistant to the Papal Legate at Rio de Janeiro, and subsequently as Munich, the scene and centre recently of much of the diplomacy in which the Vatican has gained such substantial successes, had already given him a prominent position in the diplomatic service of the Holy See, and those who had watched his career found it in the fitness of things that when Monsignor Agliardi was made a Secretary of State on the abandonment of his projected mission to China a few month ago, Monsignor Ajuti should succeed to a post into the duties of which he had necessarily gained considerable insight. His consecration yesterday was performed by Archbishop Porter, S.J., assisted by Dr. Linden, S.J., Bishop of Poona, and Dr. Casprotti, Bishop of Hyderabad. Dr. Henriques Reed da Silva, who arrived a day or two since from Portugal to enter upon the Bishoprio of Meliapur, was amongst the numerous throng of clergy and assistants grouped around the altar. The ceremony, which occupied nearly two hours, was most impressive With the exception of the consecration of Bishop Meurin, this is believed to have been the first time the rite has been performed in Bombay—certainly the first time that an ecclesiastic of such distinction has been admitted in this city to the episcopal office. Monsignor Ajuti takes his title from the archiepiscopal see of Acrida, *in partibus infidelium*. At the conclusion of the ceremony, the newly-consecrated Archbishop entertained a numerous company of his friends in the parochial room adjoining the church, the guests including Archbishop Porter, Bishops Casprotti, Linden, and da Silva, the Italian, Portuguese, German, and Belgian Consuls, clergy of both jurisdictions, and a number of the leading Catholic laity. The healths of his Holiness Pope Leo XIII., of her Majesty the Queen-Empress, of Archbishop Ajuti, and of the other prelates present were duly honoured, and cordial assurances of the good-will of the Catholic community towards him were given to the Delegate Apostolic.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR AT SATARA.

ADDRESS ON PUBLIC EDUCATION.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL REPORTER.)

SATARA, APRIL 30.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR held a darbar on Friday evening, in the old Palace, now the Judges' Court, at Satara, a building admirably adapted for the purpose. Supporting his Excellency on the dais were Captain Phayre, Aide-de-Camp, Mr. Macpherson, the Judge of Satara, and Colonel Drummond, Commandant of the station. In the absence of Mr. Grant, the Political Agent, the proceedings were under the direction of Mr. Macpherson. A number of native gentlemen were formally presented to the Governor. Amongst the gentlemen who were present were: Messrs. L. G. Deshmookh, Assistant Collector, Satara; Raghunath Ramchandra Panditarao, Vithalrao Narayan Phatak, M.A., Head Master, H.S., Satara; Rao Saheb Vishwanath Vinayak Paranjape, Sub-Judge, Tasgaum; Messrs. Ganesh Keshave Batawadekar, B.A.; Gopal Anant Bhut, B.A.; Trimbak Balwant Agate, Government Pleader; Nilkant Ganesh Kankate, Bhawanji Raje Sherke, Dhondo Ramkrishna Abhyankar, Raghunath Pandurang Karandikar, Pleader, Ganesh Gopal Kaloe, Pleader, Rao Saheb Narayan Chimnaji Apte, Rao Saheb Narayan Krishna Gokhle, Khan Saheb Munshi Akbar Alli, Pensioned Police Inspector; Rao Saheb Sangaya Shidappa, Police Inspector; Rao Bahadur C. M. Thatte, Huzur Deputy Collector, Satara; Rao Bahadur Ganpatrao Pandurang Agate, Rao Bahadhar Narayan Sakharam Phadnis; Rao Saheb Laximan Balwant Mutalik; Rao Saheb Balwant Shridhar Sahasrabudhe; Rao Saheb Pandurang Nilkant Bhadkamkar; Rao Saheb Govind Vishnu Ranade; Rao Saheb Atmaram Sakharam Shirwalkar; Rao Saheb Wasudeo Ramchandra Thate; Rao Saheb Narotamdas Tulgaram; Rao Saheb Ramchandrarao Gunaji Shirke; Khan Saheb Wahmal Khatib; Rao Saheb Vishnu Laximon Rangole; Rao Saheb Govind Bhicaji Sinde; Khan Saheb Framji Manegeri; Rao Saheb Bhagawandas Radha Krishna, Municipal Commissioner.

Mr. Pandurang Nilkant Bhadkamkur, Pleader of the District Court, Commissioner of the Municipality, and Assistant Public Prosecutor, ... read an address to his Excellency, as follows:—

To his Excellency the Right Hon'ble Lord Reay, LL.D., G.I.E., Governor and President in Council, Bombay.

May it please your Excellency,—We, the Municipal Commissioners of Satara, most cordially welcome your Excellency, as the representative of our beloved Empress, to our ancient and historical town, and beg to assure you of our deep loyalty and attachment to her Majesty's throne and person. We need not remind your Excellency that though Satara is now comparatively a small and poor town, it was once the seat of the Mahratta Empire. Its famous fortress, with the salubrity of its climate and proximity to Mahableshwar, will always render it an important station, and we venture to hope that your Excellency will find your short visit not wholly devoid of interest. Since the advent of your Excellency to this country, two years ago, to rule over some of the most intelligent, public-spirited and manly races in India, we have carefully watched your administration, and it is with feelings of the sincerest gratitude and pleasure that we express to your Excellency our sense that it has been marked by a desire to rule justly and for the benefit and welfare of the people entrusted to your charge by her most Gracious Majesty, the Queen-Empress. Your fame, as a most liberal-minded statesman, and an eminent educationist, preceded your advent, and it will be some satisfaction to your Excellency to know that the hopes and expectations of the people based thereon have been fully realized. Your Excellency has always been most anxious to ascertain the people's view of any public measure, and to find out the truth from independent sources and by personal observation. The complaints of the people have been received by your Excellency with sympathy and with a sincere desire to redress them. The resolutions of your Excellency's government on forest administration, on village sanitation, and on the rights of villagers to graze their cattle on village commons, the appointment of the forest and abkari commissions, the warm personal interest taken by your Excellency in the establishment of the Victoria Technical Institute, the promotion of highly qualified natives of this country to public posts of high responsibility and their appointment to your Legislative Council; the establishment of two additional colleges—one in Guzerat, and the other in Sindh, these and other measures of your Excellency have shown to the people your anxiety to faithfully discharge the trust reposed in you by her Majesty. The boon of local self-government and of the elective franchise conferred upon the people of this country by Lord Ripon has, under your Excellency's fostering care, produced good results. We have been doing, in our humble way, our best to deserve it. This Municipality has constructed the Kas waterworks, which have cost over 3 lakhs of rupees. The people of this town, who in former times suffered great hardships on account of the scarcity of water, are now abundantly supplied with it. Our public tanks and cisterns are now overflowing day and night with pure and fresh water. In this connection we have to acknowledge with gratitude the generous aid given by the Government of your Excellency's predecessor in completing these water-works. Your Excellency must have observed the clean appearance of our town and its broad streets. Satara is one of the healthiest towns in this Presidency, its annual death-rate being about 30 per thousand. The conservancy of the town is attended to so far as the means of the municipality allow. We are most anxious to do more, but our resources are greatly crippled by the water-works loan—fully half of our income being set apart for its repayment. Thus hampered in respect of ways and means, we are unable to undertake for the present many most desirable measures, such as the establishment of an industrial school or a public garden and museum, the promotion of local industries, and other useful functions, discharged by the municipalities of civilised countries. The municipal schools of the town—9 boys' schools and one girls' school—have a total attendance of 1,464 scholars. In addition to these there are many indigenous schools with an estimated attendance of 400 scholars, a Government high school, with 864 pupils, and two private English schools with about 300 pupils. Thus this municipality with an annual income of about Rs. 4,000 and a municipal population of 29,000 souls is doing what lies in its power to promote the health and education of the people under its charge. We have already alluded to the deep interest taken by your Excellency in the establishment of a technical institute at Bombay. This undertaking has our warmest sympathy, and your Excellency is consulting the best interests of the country in establishing it. We venture to suggest that all district local boards and well-to-do municipalities be invited to establish scholarships in it, to be awarded to scholars chosen by them. Mr. King, our late Collector, has laid us under great obligation by his generous gift of Rs. 10,000 to the Victoria Technical Institute for the foundation of scholarships, a special interest which he has reserved to natives of this district. While promoting the industrial education of the people, your Excellency has not been unmindful of the higher education and culture, but has given them two additional arts colleges, and as numerous than no educational institution of the higher order shall be abolished. No doubt, at one time, the rumoured transference of such a flourishing and ancient institution as the Deccan College at Poona, to private agency, filled the whole population of the Deccan with alarm and anxiety. But later accounts have led us to cherish the hope that your Excellency, a warm and staunch friend of education, will maintain this highly flourishing and popular institution on its present footing. We have, unfortunately, not attained the condition of the Sindh Municipality, which was described as having nothing left to wish or ask for. We therefore seize this opportunity of preferring two requests to your Excellency on behalf of our town, viz., the extension of trial by jury to this district, and the construction of of a branch railway line to Satara. Satara is the Saddar station of the district, and with its numerous public servants of intelligence and education, and the great educational advance it has made during the last decade, it can furnish men fit and competent to serve as jurors. As to railway extension, Satara, with its garrison, its strong hill fort, and its position at the foot of the Yawaleswar hills, which by a very easy gradient lead the traveller to Mahableswar, should, we venture to submit, have uninterrupted railway communication with the chief seats of Government. We make these requests in the firm belief that your Excellency will give them due and favourable consideration. In conclusion, we once more most cordially welcome your Excellency to our town and sincerely pray that God may grant your Excellency health and long life to do service to the Sovereign Lady who has deputed you to govern us, and benefit to her Indian subjects, in whose advancement and welfare she takes so deep an interest.

His Excellency, replying to the address, said: I have to thank you for this very cordial reception, and more especially for the opening sentences in which you express in the name of the citizens of this town of ancient renown your feeling of loyalty to your Sovereign in this remarkable year of her reign. I know that Satara is most fortunate in possessing an abundant supply of good water. I congratulate you on the fact, and I would that towns of greater wealth and greater size would follow the example you have so well given them. (Applause.) Also in the matter of conservancy, I believe that if you have not perhaps quite come up to the highest standard laid down by sanitary authorities—I do not know whether we shall ever come up to the standard—you have done all that you could to make your town salubrious. As to the Forest Commission, it gives me great pleasure to be able to tell you that the labours of the Forest Commission have culminated in a voluminous report, which has recently been placed in the hands of the Government, which will add to their labours, but will also conduce to the good of the community. (Applause.) Another matter is also under consideration, that relating to the Abkari regulations. We have every reason to be satisfied with the way in which the new regulations have worked in the town of Bombay, and we are at this moment considering how these regulations can be extended to towns in the presidency. (Applause.) His Excellency then proceeded to speak of the question of education as follows:—I know that this town has always taken an interest, not only in giving good water to the inhabitants, but also in making the sources of education which shall tend to the moral and mental health of the population to flow freely. And with regard to the matter, I shall have to call your attention to some facts I shall place before you with respect to the Deccan College. The facts are these—though in my remarks I may allude more frequently to the Fergusson College than to the Deccan College—that Sir James Fergusson's Government in the Resolution of March 26, 1885, No. 605, gave the Parnakuna site, the Bad-war Wada site, subject to a claim of the Municipality. The society was informed that whatever ground was at the disposal of Government and might be required according to the plans approved in the Public Works Department will be given. The College was to have a special grant of the old buildings. This Government Resolution therefore contains a very distinct promise to aid the Fergusson College, and the fact of my predecessor having allowed the college to be called after his name, sufficiently shows that the College was considered as peculiarly deserving of Government support. The Deccan Education Society, in their letter of October 1885, thereupon asked for a free grant of the Nana Wada, assistance to acquire the open space about it and the full grant under the grant-in-aid rules when necessary extensions to the school and college buildings will have to be made. The Nana's Wada would for some time to come afford sufficient accommodation for the purposes of the school and the ... college. The council informed Government: "When it may be recognised for the purposes of the full Arts course, its wants will considerably increase, and the council believe that it will then be necessary to have additional buildings somewhere outside the city, where they will be able to secure a large open area. It is estimated that the expenditure on these additional buildings will come to about Rs. 90,000 in all. Of this sum, Government will then, it is believed, be pleased to make a grant of half this amount." The Deccan Education Society corrected the latter estimate of Rs. 90,000 in their letter of April 14, 1886, and it rose from Rs. 90,000 to Rs. 2,31,228. In that letter the council state that in about 6 years more they expect the P. E. class will have to accommodate about 200 students, and "it is believed that 100 students in the 1st R. A. class and 75 in the 2nd R. A. class is the estimate of what the growth of the college classes will be under the most highly developed condition of the college, which it is expected to reach in 20 or 25 years hence. The free grant of the Nana's Wada meant a grant of Rs. 60,000, according to the valuation of the Executive Engineer, Poona. Government thereupon issued a Government Resolution on the 4th of June 1885, No. 2,332, in which we stated that "it may be taken as settled that the Nana's Wada is to be the site of the new English school, with its college department," and "to have it arranged that the college department of the school should undertake, and restrict itself to, the teaching of students up to the previous examination, to the relief of the Deccan College and its staff of professors." (Applause.) In their letter of October 29, 1886, the council of the Deccan Education Society declare their willingness to "afford further relief to the sister association so far as the convenience of accommodation and teaching staff at its command allow. The council regret that at present they have no accommodation for two of the P. E. classes in the Fergusson College either, but if the Deccan College is entirely relieves the Deccan College of its P. E. class, the council of the Society will have to provide accommodation for at least 200 P. E. scholars." Further the council observe that the idea of restricting their college to the P. E. standard only is against the avowed objects of the society, and they urge Government to give up the idea of restriction. An estimate is given in the letter of repairs and additions, amounting to Rs. 60,000, including a sum of Rs. 28,000 for erecting two large college class rooms and a sum of Rs. 10,000 for acquiring the open space to the west side of the Wada. The council of the Deccan Education Society therefore contemplated for its school and college an immediate outlay of Rs. 90,000 in addition to the occupation of buildings, valued at Rs. 56,100, on a site valued at Rs. 3,900, and a prospective outlay of Rs. 2,31,228, constituting a total for buildings alone of Rs. 3,51,228, to which must be added the price of the land to be acquired for the eventual college. It was quite clear to Government that the building of two large college class rooms near the Nana's Wada which would long be unnecessary when the final college was to arise, would be a waste of public or private money, but in addition the question had to be faced whether a better mode of spending public funds could not be arrived at than by endowing on such a scale a private institution in juxtaposition to a Government college, both having exactly the same object in view. Government came to the conclusion that instead of supporting two colleges it would be preferable to support one, which could then be made in every respect efficient. The only way in which this could be done was by amalgamating the Fergusson College with the Deccan College. Government never had the slightest intention of in any way impairing the present efficiency of the Deccan College, and they could not either withdraw from the original pledge given to the Deccan Education Society by Sir James Fergusson's Government. Negociations took place with several members of the council of the Deccan Education Society, and finally Government have settled the conditions under which they believe that higher education in Poona may, with safety, be left to its own development, and the application of public funds turned to the best account. Government do not wish to deny that the conditions are more favourable than any hitherto offered to private bodies, but they felt bound to do all in their power to maintain the high standard attained by the Deccan College, and to enable it to answer the purpose of its generous founder. It will be seen from the conditions that the transfer from the old to the new situation will be very gradual. Incorporated members of the staff of the Fergusson College will obtain all the benefit of the mature experience of the staff of the Deccan College, which will in its turn reap the benefit of the aid of young men. When the board is constituted after these conditions are accepted, its first duty will be to give a native successor to Professor Forrest, who will be the first occupant of the new chair of English and History at the Elphinstone College. (Applause.) This appointment shows how anxious Government are to raise the standard of higher education wherever it is in their power. By attaching to the Elphinstone College the best men other colleges will be stimulated to keep up their standing. (Applause.) Let me now give you the principal conditions of the amalgamation of the Deccan College and the P. E. class of the Fergusson College. The co-operation of the Deccan Education Society will be invited in the formation of a board of management for the college similar to the board which manages the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Parsee Law Class College. The board should be of moderate numbers, including three representatives nominated by Government. The ultimate financial responsibility and management rest, however, vested in the Deccan Education Society, who would also, when required by the board, submit the names of teachers to be selected by the board to fill vacancies. Government would be ready to grant when the Deccan Education Society ultimately assumes the financial management, as in the cases of Ahmedabad and Karachi, a fixed contribution of Rs. 10,000 per annum, together with Rs. 3,000 per annum now received as scholarships. Of the Rs. 3,000 per annum for scholarships, Rs. 1,000 per annum should be enjoyed by Parsee students in recognition of the munificent contribution of the late Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy towards the building fund of the college. Further Government would be prepared to give special assistance to the society in maintaining the existing strength of the European staff, recognising, as they do, the general desire expressed that there should be at least two European Professors attached to the college for the purpose of teaching English, and one or two other special subjects. This is for the present secured; but on vacancies hereafter occurring, if the board engage efficient men from European Universities, Government would be prepared to contribute at the rate of Rs. 400, per month each, to the salary of two such professors. Government would be ready to assist the board in ascertaining the qualifications of candidates and in making their selection. Until the transfer has been completed the internal management and discipline of the college would remain as heretofore, and financial arrangements in this intermediate period should be settled between Government and the council of the Deccan Education Society. The present Professors and teachers would remain Government servants both before and after the transfer of the college, a corresponding reduction being made in the Government grant after the transfer. The P. E. classes of the Fergusson College should, if the negotiation with the Deccan Education Society have a successful issue, be provided with class rooms at the Deccan College. The Public Works Department have already been requested to prepare plans and estimates for additional rooms at the college, and no time will be lost in the completion of the negotiations in the erection of the new buildings. As it is understood that the educational resources of the society would be otherwise severely taxed by the separation of the P. E. classes with their teachers from the society's new English school, the grant-in-aid of Rs. 3,000 per annum will be continued until the transfer of the college is completed. I must add that Government reserve the power of taking the college again under their own control, and consider that this offer more than redeems the original pledge given by Sir James Fergusson's Government, or any subsequent modifications of that pledge the Deccan Education Society could hardly feel justified in refusing it; but if they should come to such a conclusion we shall feel discharged from any obligation to assist the Fergusson College any further in any other manner, and concentrate Government aid at Poona on the Deccan College and on the College of Science. Though Poona has imposed a severe strain on our financial resources, I need hardly say that we are fully alive to our obligations towards Sind and Gujarat. With reference to Gujarat it gives me the greatest pleasure to avail myself of this opportunity to offer the best thanks of Government to H. H. the Gaekwar for his promise to establish in his capital an agricultural school which will meet all the wants of the province. (Applause.) Baroda is by geological formation the natural spot for such an institution, and it will in every respect meet what I consider the chief need of the division of the presidency, which is most interested in the development of agricultural industry. The scientific teaching at the Baroda College will in addition supply the scientific requirements of Gujarat, and when this is taken into account the task of the Ahmedabad Committee College is certainly much lightened. From Sind nothing but cheerful intelligence reaches Government, and the various educational agencies display a practical and healthy energy, and a conciliatory spirit of combination to overcome difficulties and aid Government which deserves infinite credit, and which, I have no doubt, will ultimately be productive of the most beneficial results. The revised Grant-in-aid Code for schools and colleges in the presidency will be issued immediately. Its main feature is the introduction of fixed grants which are not to exceed one-half of the local assets, or one-third of the total expenditure of the institution during the previous official year. These schools and colleges will be placed on a special list, and shall ... fixed grant annually for a term ... years, and payable at a fixed date ... year as long as the Inspector certifies to the continued efficiency of the school. That efficiency will, as a rule be tested by the standards, but the Director of Public Instruction may give his consent through the Educational Inspector to introduce such modifications as may be found necessary or expedient. This will, I trust, mitigate the great evils of uniformity and excess of examinations, and introduce a more healthy tone throughout by giving various schools greater facility in adapting themselves to the requirements of their surroundings, and in exerting themselves in the direction for which their teachers display most aptitude. I have never been a partisan of the results grants system and Mr. Mundella seems to have come to similar views after his experience of the Education Department for in a recent speech he said, "You ask what I would do about payment by results. If I had my way there would be no payment," and stigmatised "our cast-iron system, which 'make it so much so' and 'never so' and 'not so' and 'that to the varying needs and wants of a large community, and which will always have a tendency to drive teachers to teach that which pays best." The fixed grant shall be the grant earned by results in 1886-87, or the average grant earned for the three years ending with 1886-87 at the option of the school manag

of material to originate their own scheme, but the chairman has been informed by me that at any time at the request of the Board Government are ready to produce their scheme. The difficulty, however, is not one of putting a scheme on paper. This can be done at any moment. The difficulty here and elsewhere is a financial one. Nothing would be easier than to draw up a complete organisation of technical education for this presidency, if instead, of half-a-lakh he had a budget of several lakhs. The financial difficulty can be overcome if we act as the Sind people have acted by uniting and concentrating our resources. If we fritter them away, if instead of laying the foundation-stone of one central institute, we contemplate small schools which will languish and ultimately perish together, we shall be left stranded in the struggle for industrial supremacy which the nations around us have entered upon. To those who believe that arts and manufactures can prosper without such training, I have not a word to say, because statistics recent and future of imports and exports will open their eyes. To those who are afraid that arts in the other sense of the word will be injuriously affected, I can give the assurance that this is not the intention of Government. If it was, the grant of half-a-lakh might easily have been increased at the expense of grants-in-aid to Arts Colleges. Nothing of the kind was ever suggested to or by the Government of India or this Government. To those who believe that Europe is fit for such education, but not India, I would simply reply in the words of the dispatch of July 19, 1854: "Before proceeding further, we must emphatically declare that the education which he desires to be extended in India is that which has for its objects the diffusion of the improved arts, science, philosophy and literature of Europe; in short, of European knowledge." "and we are desirous of extending far more widely the means of acquiring general European knowledge of a less high order, but of such a character as may be practically useful to the people of India in their different spheres of life." This diffusion of knowledge *practically useful* to the people of India is that some people sneeringly call a hobby of the day. (Applause.) To the Government it is a matter of very grave concern, because it is the conviction of Government that they would be guilty of a gross breach of the trust imposed upon them if they withheld from the people of India what is now being given all over the civilised world to those who fight the battle of life in producing the articles which minister to the comfort. (Renewed applause.) Feeling as we do—my colleagues not less than myself—the deep responsibility which we incur in this matter, and the account which hereafter will be exacted from us, we acknowledge with gratitude the support we have received from the Corporation and from the Jamsetjee Trust. All minor considerations must be made to yield where the enhancement of the well-being of the people is at stake, and the Corporation of the Ripon Memorial Fund Committee, whose scruples are I believe *bona fide*, and who cannot but wish to see their object accomplished, will not be withheld from the board in which a leading part will naturally fall to their share as pioneers in the movement for conferring the boon of technical education on their countrymen. Meanwhile, I accept your good wishes as an earnest of the aid which the institute will receive by the foundation of scholarships from local bodies, and it is exactly the form, in which for the present the benefits of the institute can be sown broadcast on the face of the presidency. Your late worthy Collector, besides showing his friendship for the people among whom he lived, has shown an insight in their immediate needs, and what he has done for his own district, should be done for others by their chosen representatives. A good example has been set by the Municipality of Ahmedabad in giving an annual grant of Rs. 2,400 to technical education, desired in every direction by nobody more ardently than by the present speaker. (Applause.) I may confidently claim for Government that we are doing all in our power to make our present resources go a long way. Roughly speaking, the reduction on this year's educational estimates as compared with last year's may be taken at one lakh. We shall endeavour to make this reduction as little felt as possible. We do not contemplate the reduction of high schools, and the existing number of Poona is the only case in which such a reduction has been so much even as discussed. No salaries have been reduced, but that of Sholapur has been raised to Rs. 200. I have now given you a complete account of what Government intend to do and to leave undone. (Applause.) If financial necessity prohibits expansion and improvement when they are desirable, and estimates can be increased no institution at present existing will be found to have suffered materially. Government have been much gratified to see how keenly the educational work of the past has been appreciated by the native public, and the anxiety with which the mere rumour of educational retrenchment was received, was most creditable. I trust, however, that my remarks will tend somewhat to allay that anxiety and will dissipate groundless alarm. If private effort and individual zeal are redoubled even retrenchment may prove to have its useful side. (Applause.)

His Excellency, in reply to the remarks contained in the address with reference to the jury system, observed that having never been a juror himself, and not knowing what the attributes of a juror are, he must consult legal authorities on the subject. As to the railway he would have to ask how it was that the line was not laid nearer to Satara. At the same time he must congratulate them that after having been a distance of 70 miles from a railway, they now had no further than ten miles to ride, drive or walk to reach a station.

The durbar then terminated, and his Excellency left for the Residency, being on his short visit to Satara, the guest of the Political Agent, Mr. Grant.

THE APPOINTMENT OF CHIEF PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATE.

We print below the memorial which is being extensively signed in Bombay against the appointment of a Civilian to the office of Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, as well as the names of a hundred signatories of the memorial, taken from two out of four or five copies circulated in the Fort. Although the memorial has been out only four days more than a thousand persons have signed it, the signatories being mainly professional men, and members of leading business and banking firms. If the signatures of clerks and employés had been taken it would have been easy already to have got ten times as many. But in these cases names are weighed as well as counted, and the memorial is already an influential expression of public opinion. The memorial is as follows:—

To His Excellency the Right Honourable Lord Reay, LL.D., C.I.E., Governor and President in Council, Bombay.

The humble memorial of the undersigned Inhabitants of Bombay.

Sheweth,—1. That your memorialists have learnt that your Excellency has been pleased to appoint to the office of Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate of Bombay a Covenanted Civilian, who is to act for the permanent holder of that appointment, during his absence on leave for the period of one year from the 6th day of May 1887.

2. That your memorialists have been informed that your Excellency has been moved to make the above appointment because it has been ordered by the Secretary of State for India that the delay temporarily prevailing in the promotion of Covenanted Civilians shall be remedied by their appointments to offices other than those reserved for them by law.

3. Your memorialists do not desire to make any representation to your Excellency regarding this direction of the Secretary of State in so far as concerns its general application; but they do desire very respectfully to submit to your Excellency what they conceive to be grave, serious and weighty reasons, why that direction should not be applied to the particular appointment of Chief Presidency Magistrate of Bombay.

4. Your memorialists feel that it is unnecessary to support by any argument the assertion that the competent administration of the office of Chief Magistrate of Bombay is a matter of the highest importance to the welfare of the community generally, and to the inhabitants of the city personally; but they go further and submit that the importance of the office is such that in determining the claims of those eligible for the appointment, economy should be treated as a minor and very subordinate consideration, and efficiency should be virtually the sole test applied.

5. Your memorialists submit that, having regard to the nature of the duties which a Covenanted Civilian has to perform, and the localities in which he has to perform them during the earlier years of his service, which must pass before he could be considered eligible for the appointment of Chief Magistrate of Bombay, it is extremely unlikely, and indeed so unlikely as to be almost impossible, that he can, or at any rate that he will, whatever his abilities may be, have acquired the knowledge and experience necessary to enable him to discharge with efficiency the duties of that office.

6. In support of this proposition, your memorialists beg leave to specify some of the numerous matters with which the Chief Magistrate is frequently called upon to deal:—

Offences arising out of complicated and intricate mercantile transactions.

Offences and complaints arising out of the relations between master mariners and their crews.

Offences and complaints connected with the provisions of the Bombay Municipal Acts.

Offences and proceedings under the Bombay Police Act.

Complaints and offences under the Boiler Inspection Act.

Complaints and offences under the Port Trust Act.

Enquiries into the cause of collisions and loss of ships at sea.

7. The above form only a portion of the very numerous and miscellaneous matters which come for decision or enquiry before the Chief Magistrate of Bombay; but your memorialists submit that they can only be efficiently dealt with by a Magistrate who is a trained and skilled lawyer, thoroughly acquainted with the provisions and working of various Acts bearing on the several classes of offences and other matters specified, and who has also acquired a certain amount of that knowledge of local affairs which can only be obtained by residence in Bombay.

8. It is necessary that the Chief Magistrate, in addition to having a general knowledge of the fundamental principles of criminal law and procedure, should be possessed of a thorough knowledge of the provisions and working of the following Acts:—

The Bombay Municipal Acts,

The Act regulating the Police of the city of Bombay,

The Criminal Procedure Code, read in conjunction with the last-named Act,

The Port Trust Act,

The Boiler Inspection Act,

The English Merchant Shipping Acts,

The Indian Merchant Shipping Acts, and must, in addition, be fairly conversant with the general body of mercantile law, and the general law relating to ships and shipping.

9. Your memorialists venture confidently to submit that it is, at the very least, highly improbable, that a Covenanted Civilian, the greater portion of whose experience has in all likelihood, owing to the practice and custom of his service, been gained in the Mofussil, would have acquired such knowledge and experience of the abovementioned special branches of law and custom, and the procedure and practice connected with them, or of the local affairs of and practical working of the Local Acts relating to Bombay, as would enable him efficiently to discharge the duties of Chief Magistrate, and that therefore, save under the pressure of absolute necessity, to appoint a Covenanted Civilian to that office is a step which would be highly detrimental to the interests not only of the resident community of Bombay, but likewise of that large body of merchants and shipowners, who, though not residents in Bombay, are nevertheless intimately connected with the trade of this Port, and the great mercantile fleet which carries it; and further that, however high the character of the appointee for honor and purity of motive might be, the appointment of a Covenanted Civilian, when considered in connection with the rights and liberties of the inhabitants of Bombay, would not, for the reasons which we have stated above, command the confidence of the community.

10. On the other hand, your memorialists desire to urge that a skilled lawyer, with professional training and resident for some years in Bombay, if possessed only of ordinary diligence, and gifted with moderate intelligence, is of necessity far more likely to fulfil the conditions requisite for the efficient performance of the duties of Chief Magistrate, than a Covenanted Civilian; because it is absolutely necessary for one engaged in the profession of the law in Bombay, whether he be a barrister or solicitor, to acquaint himself with the several branches of law and custom, and also with the provisions and the working of the several Acts abovementioned; from observation, conversation, and reading, he daily acquires knowledge of the working of them; if he is a man in the enjoyment of any practice, he must, in the exercise of such practice, of necessity acquire experience of their provisions as well as of their working, and even if he should not have been fortunate enough to have gained knowledge and experience by actual practice, still always assuming ordinary diligence and intelligence, he is likely as a resident in Bombay, by the simple exercise of those qualities, applied to the relations and conditions daily arising around him, to be far better qualified for the fulfilment of the functions of Chief Magistrate than a Covenanted Civilian, who, even if senior in experience, and superior in ability, must, by the force of circumstances, have been compelled to apply that ability, and acquire that experience, in connection with relations and conditions altogether different from those prevailing in Bombay.

11. The difference, in short, between a Covenanted Civilian on the one hand and a barrister or solicitor on the other is, that the former, except for the express purpose of qualifying himself to hold the office of Chief Magistrate of Bombay, has no object in extending his study to the special sorts of the legislature and special branches of law and custom, a knowledge of which is necessary to enable a man efficiently to discharge the duties of Chief Magistrate; and he is not likely to enter upon a special course of study, comparatively useless to him in other respects, solely in order to qualify himself for a position of which there is some reasonably certain prospect of his being appointed to that office; while the latter (that is to say a barrister or solicitor) quite independently of the prospect of any Government appointment, is obliged to make a study of those special acts and branches of law and custom, in order to qualify himself for his profession, and in the daily practice of which profession he has constantly to advise on points arising out of or connected with the matters abovementioned, to hear cases conducted in the Magistrate's Courts and in the High Court, and to conduct them himself, all of which form the best possible training for a future Chief Magistrate.

12. We have said that nothing but the pressure of actual necessity could justify the appointment of a Covenanted Civilian, and we now respectfully submit that at this juncture no such necessity exists.

13. The appointment has for many years past been held either by a barrister or solicitor. There is the whole legal profession in Bombay to choose from, and it is no exaggeration to say, that it contains many men who might by anticipation be deemed fully qualified to discharge the functions of the office. It is not, however, necessary to rely on judgment by anticipation. Mr. Webb, a barrister of many years standing, has, as a matter of fact, efficiently discharged the duties of the office, to the entire satisfaction of the community. He has on seven different occasions filled the office of Chief Magistrate and on three occasions that of 2nd Magistrate, and at three occasions that of Mr. Maxwell Magistrate. It is not, your memorialists believe, usual for Government to make any formal acknowledgment of the services of those filling the office in question; but Mr. Webb has, your memorialists believe, frequently been demi-officially informed that he had discharged his duties satisfactorily.

14. To ignore entirely the claims of Mr. Webb to the appointment, which according to the practice all over India, if not according to any binding and absolute rule, Mr. Webb had a right to expect, and to substitute in his place a Covenanted Civilian, would seem to be a great hardship upon Mr. Webb; but setting aside that view of the question as one which is personal to Mr. Webb, your memorialists very earnestly submit that to ignore the claims and even the existence one who has proved himself thoroughly capable of efficiently discharging the duties of a most responsible and important office, and to appoint another who is not known to possess either the special knowledge, the experience, or the training required for the post, and of whom it is no disparagement to say, that in all probability he does not possess them, is a step so dangerous in its possible consequences that it could only be justified on the ground of necessity, and certainly cannot be justified solely on the ground of economy; and your memorialists therefore very earnestly, but withal respectfully, urge that your Excellency will take this appointment into reconsideration before finally determining upon it.

15. If your Excellency should be pleased to consider that the reasons urged by your memorialists against this appointment are sufficiently weighty to entitle them to consideration, it must follow that it is extremely desirable that the tenure of this office should, so far as possible, be continuous. If, however, a Covenanted Civilian be appointed, it is very unlikely that the tenure of the office would be continuous, as he would naturally expect promotion in the ordinary course of his service, and the result would be a series of appointments of officers to fill a post, the qualifications for which each fresh holder would have to acquire after his appointment.

If this result should ensue, it is, your memorialists submit, difficult to conceive any mode of filling the appointment which would be more detrimental to the interests of the public.

16. Your memorialists are aware that a despatch of the Secretary of State exists, which prohibits, with certain exceptions, the appointment of Uncovenanted Europeans to posts carrying a salary of Rs. 200 or more, and that the offices of Chief Magistrate and Junior Magistrate of Bombay were not originally amongst the exceptions, but they believe it to be the case that since the date of that despatch the offices of Chief Magistrate and one of the Junior Magistrates have, by another despatch of the Secretary of State been added to the list of exceptions, and your memorialists submit that it was the intention of the Secretary of State that Covenanted Civilians should not be appointed to either of those offices.

Your memorialists therefore humbly pray—That your Excellency in Council will be pleased to reconsider the decision to appoint a Covenanted Civilian to the post of Chief Presidency Magistrate and Revenue Judge of Bombay, and to appoint to the said post a person selected from the non-official portion of the community of Bombay, who may be qualified, by his legal knowledge and experience, to discharge the duties of that office.

And your memorialists further pray—That your Excellency in Council will be pleased to take into consideration the claims of Mr. Webb to the office in question, as one, who, your memorialists submit, has proved himself efficient and capable of discharging the duties of the office to the entire satisfaction of the community.

And your memorialists further pray—That in the event of your Excellency in Council not feeling justified in acceding to the foregoing prayers of this memorial, your Excellency in Council will be pleased to forward the same for final disposal by the Secretary of State.

The following are a hundred names taken from the list of signatories:—

The Hon. Mr. Forbes Adam, Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart., Framjee Jeejeebhoy, C.S.I., Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, C.S.I., Messrs. Wallace and Co., Mr. J. D. Inverarity, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., Mr. Jehanghier Cowasjee Jehangier, Messrs. Benn Ashley and Co., Messrs. E. Bates and Co., Messrs. C. H. B. Forbes and Co., Mr. Barnett, C.I.E., Agent G.I.P. Railway, Mr. Jamsetjee Ardaseer Hormarji Wadia, Messrs. Hore, Conroy, and Brown, Mr. W. M. Macaulay (Messrs. Ewart Latham and Co., Mr. Steiner (Messrs. Volkart Bros.), Mr. Curwen, Mr. Edward Dangerfield, Chief Engineer G.I.P. Railway, Mr. G. W. Forrest (Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co.), Messrs. Breul and Co., Messrs. Crawford and Buckland, Messrs. M. M. Mody and Co., Messrs. Craigie Lynch and Owen, Mr. C. Vaughan Jordan, Chief Auditor G.I.P. Ry., Mr. G. W. Terry, Messrs. Framjee Sands and Co., Messrs. Winter and Burder, Mr. J. M. Sinclair, Chief Engineer B.B. & C.I. Ry., Dr. Sidney Smith, Mr. Allan F. Arthur (Messrs. Finlay Muir and Co.), Mr. A. F. Beaufort (Messrs. Lyon and Co.), Mr. Henry Conder, Traffic Manager, G.I.P. Ry., Mr. Mienzi Walton, Mr. W. J. Best, Aga Abdool Hoosein Zenal Abadin Shirajee, Mr. Jamardhan Gopal, Mr. Cecil Gray, Mr. W. A. Bankier, Mr. Wallace, Agent Chartered Bank of India, Messrs. James Mackintosh and Co., Mr. Thos. R. Booth, Mr. D. McLauchlan Slater, Mr. Fraser, Secy. and Treasurer Bank of Bombay, Mr. Bomonjee Dinshaw Petit, Mr. Hutton, Manager Agra Bank, Mr. J. Janni (Austro Hungarian Lloyds), Messrs. Pestanji and Bustim, The Rev. T. H. Greig, Senior Chaplain Church of Scotland, Messrs. Gostling and Morris, Mr. G. S. Mankar, Mr. F. Masotti, Mr. R. Y. Reid, Messrs. Badhan Pile and Co., Mr. Kenneth Macaulay, Dr. T. S. Weir, Health Officer, the Bombay Company, Mr. Edward Keily (G. I. P. Railway), Messrs. Chalk, Walker and Smetham, Mr. Douglas Bennett, Mr. J. P. Cornforth, Messrs. Macfarlane, Edgelow and Hemming, Mr. Frederick Hall Kirby, Messrs. Thacker and Co., Limited, Mr. N. S Symons, Mr. E. B. and C. I. Railway, Mr. Hormasjee Rustomjee Comrigar, Mr. S. L. Wyatt, Mr. Anthony Morrison, Mr. George Oliver (Secretary Standard Life Assurance Company), Messrs. Asquith Lord and Whitmore, Mr. Feroshaw Rustomjee Kaka, Mr. Frederick Yorke Smith, Mr Robert Clark, Mr. F. T. Richards (Secretary to Agent B. B. Crowley, Mr. James F. Hoar, Mr. G. B. Stacey (General Superintendent, Eastern Telegraphs), Dr. W. Kay, Mr. J. O'Connell (Chief Auditor B. B. and C. I. Railway), Mr. J. B. Haworth, Mr. Cuthbert Anderson, Mr. J. Cassels, Mr. H. John, Mr. H. H. Deane, C.E., the Bombay Gas Company, Mr. G. P. Robinson, Mr. H. W. Jones, Mr. James Dickson, Mr. H. W. Williams (Reuter's Agency) Mr. Hugh L. Symons, Messrs. Punnett and Co., Mr. L. A. Walker (B. B. and C. I. Railway), Mr. Charles Newborn, Mr. Mowbray, Mr. N. Handle, Mr. C. A. Armstrong, Messrs. A. Blaschock and Co., Mr. John Fowler, Mr. R. Mackintosh, Mr. D. Bhicajee, Mr. E. Aitken, Mr. Parbhoodas Chaonilal, &c., &c., &c.

THE BOMBAY GYMNASTIC INSTITUTION.

The annual distribution of prizes to the successful pupils of the Bombay Gymnastic Institution, located on the Esplanade, near the Gokaldas Tejpal Hospital, took place on Saturday last under the presidency of Mr. K. R. Cama. There was a large attendance of the friends and supporters of the institution.

Mr. Bomanjee Byramjee Patel, honorary secretary, read the report of the committee for the past year, which was the twenty-eighth year of the existence of the institution. At the end of 1885, the attendance in the gentlemen's class was 21, and during 1886 there were 27 admissions and 30 withdrawals, reducing the attendance this year to 18, who paid a monthly fee of one rupee. In the class for outsiders, at the end of 1885, the attendance was 67; and during 1886 there were 117 admissions and 114 withdrawals, leaving the attendance this year to 70, who paid a monthly fee of a rupee. The total attendance at present amounted to 88 pupils, of whom 53 were Parsees, 32 Hindus, and 3 Mahomedans. Of these 7 were employés, 10 attended college, and 71 attended different schools. The committee had appointed Captain Phayre, aide-de-camp to his Excellency the Governor, and Mr. Framjee Nowrojee Banajee, barrister-at-law, as examiners of the different classes; and these gentlemen had made a report on the results of the examination, for which the best thanks of the committee were accorded to them. According to the recommendation of the examiners, a "certificate" was awarded to Rustomjee Cursetjee Koles for his great proficiency, and a silver medal to Govind Mahadev Dukle. On the departure for England, in April 1886, of Mr. Pestonjee Nusserwanjee Kerawalla, Mr. Hormasjee Nusserwanjee Kerawalla was appointed head teacher in the gymnasium. On his return to Bombay, Mr. Pestonjee resumed charge of his duties. On his expressing a wish to carry on his duties without remuneration, the amount of his salary was distributed proportionately in raising the salaries of the other teachers. Mr. Pestonjee had brought from England parallel bars and horizontal bars, which he had presented for the purposes of the gymnasium, for which the committee tendered him their best thanks. Thanks were also tendered to Mr. Rattonshah Dadachoy, of the Khetwady Iron Foundry, for the present of six iron balls for the purposes of the gymnasium. Admission into the gymnasium were granted, as before, only to those who obtained certificates on examination as to their fitness by the honorary physicians of the gymnasium, Dr. Cawasji Pestonjee, Dr. Temooljee B. Nariman, and Dr. Meherjeebhoy Rustomjee Setna; and appropriate exercises were assigned to them in accordance with the medical opinions. A record was kept of the respiratory powers, size, weight, &c., of those attending the institution. The committee had made fresh efforts this year to obtain a new site for the gymnasium and had been in correspondence with the Executive Engineer at the Presidency and the Director of Public Instruction. On the 31st August 1886, a deputation of the committee waited on Sir Maxwell Melvill; and on the 12th March 1887, another deputation waited on Mr. Chatfield, the Director of Public Instruction, with the result that Government required the committee to furnish them with a plan of the new site, an estimate of the cost, &c. The committee were engaged in preparing those materials. They might mention that our generous-hearted citizen Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit had promised his aid with respect to a building for the gymnasium, which, it was hoped, would take a definite form in the course of the year. On the 12th February 1887, sports were held under the auspices of the committee in the compound of the Elphinstone High School. There were nine events in all, and the winners were awarded fourteen prizes offered by the Bombay Undergraduates' Association. Mr. Framjee Dinshaw Petit, Mr. Jalbhoy Ardaseir Setna, the proprietor of the Mody Bay Gymnasium, the teachers and pupils of the Elphinstone High School and the St. Xavier's College, and the members of the gymnasium committee and others. Coover Samatsingjee Soorsinjee of Palitana had paid Rs. 100 for miscellaneous expenses connected with the sports. The accounts of the institution for the year showed that the balance in hand at the end of 1885 was Rs. 2,225-5-1. The income from fees and other sources amounted during the year to Rs. 780, while the expenditure came to Rs. 1,186-6-3. The committee regretted to state that the expenses exceeded the income by Rs. 400. At the end of 1886, the balance in hand was Rs. 2,015-14-10. The balance to the credit of the Merwanjee Nusserwanjee Bhownagree memorial fund was Rs. 1,391-1-4, while the balance of the building fund was Rs. 1,644-8-10.

The report of the examiners, dated 15th April 1887, which was appended to the committee's report, stated among other things:—"The pupils examined by us were divided into three classes. The exercises performed by two senior classes showed that the pupils had had the advantage of careful training under able teachers. The pupils of the junior class also acquitted themselves in a creditable manner. The third and most junior class consist mainly of very young pupils who have to be instructed in elementary exercises. Several of the pupils of this class were unable to do much or well in most of the exercises which they attempted, but the performances of some of them proved that they had made a fair progress. Most of the exercises performed by the pupils at this institution are similar to those taught at such institutions in England; but the performances performed on the perpendicular pole called the "malkam," we were trod, are quite Indian. We think it is highly desirable that drill should be taught. We believe there is generally a drill class in these days in similar institutions in Europe. This exercise would have, we think, the effect of improving the general gait and demeanour, and would also tend to remove the stooping and awkward posture which is commonly observable on most native youths. This exercise would also fit the pupils to go through the more difficult exercises with greater finish and neatness. We might add that, having regard to the ideas now prevailing in other countries about gymnastic exercises, it should be borne in mind that the training in an institution of this sort should tend rather to improve and develope the bodily powers generally by gradually progressive exercises, and that it should be fitted to meet the wants of constitutions of different natures than that all the pupils should be made to go through the same routine course, whether the physique of each of them does or does not permit of his being subjected to such course. The aim of the institution should be to improve the physique of the boys generally; and for this purpose, in our opinion, nothing can be better than drill combined with the ordinary practices on horse, bars, and ladder. We congratulate the committee that, in spite of pecuniary and other difficulties, this institution has been managed so successfully hitherto. This institution is one that deserves all possible support from the several communities of this city. We were informed that the present site of the gymnasium is required by Government for other purposes. We trust that Government will allot the other site near the Elphinstone and St. Xavier's Institutions which the committee has thought it desirable to secure. It is to be hoped that the wealthy citizens of Bombay will come forward to render substantial pecuniary assistance to this well-deserving institution."

The report was unanimously adopted, and a vote of thanks was accorded to the retiring committee for their satisfactory management of the affairs of the gymnasium. The undermentioned gentlemen were declared to have elected the committee for the current year:—Mr. K. R. Cama, chairman; Mr. Framjee Temooljee Mirza, treasurer; Bomonjee Byramjee Patel, secretary; Mr. Munchurjee Framjee Patel, B. A., superintendent; and Messrs. Ardaseir Dossbhoy Moonshee, Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Petit, Nusserwanji Heerjeebhoy Patel, Darashah Ruttonjee Chichgar, Jamsetjee Cowasjee Patel, B. A., Jamsetjee Cursetjee Cama, Eduljee Dorabjee Talati, B. A., Dossbhoy Framjee Cama, Tribhovandass Vurjivandas, M. M. Bhownagree, B.A. B.E., and Bomonjee Dinshaw Petit, members.

The pupils of the various classes then went through exercises on the parallel bars, "malkam," horizontal bar, horse, ladder, ropes, fencing, wrestling, leaping heights with and without poles, a tug of war, &c.; and were often greeted with cheers. The chairman next distributed the prizes, which mostly consisted of books purchased from the income of the Merwanjee Nusserwanjee Bhownagree fund.

The chairman, in addressing the meeting, reviewed the principal topics mentioned in the report. The institution had made fair progress during the past year; and Captain Phayre and Mr. L. N. Banajee, the examiners, had expressed their satisfaction with the results of the examination. With respect to the recommendation of the examiners for the opening of a drill class, the chairman remarked that such a class had been opened and had worked well in former years, but had afterwards been discontinued. The chairman hoped, however, that the new committee could do their best to revive the class, and that support for its maintenance would be forthcoming from the friends of the institution. Mr. Cama expatiated at some length on the benefits of physical education, and referred to what he had seen some years ago of the working of a gymnasium in Paris. These fitting exercises were allotted after medical examination, according with different constitutions, with the object of curing the physical weaknesses from which the pupils suffered. The training in this gymnasium was conducted on the lines of the Paris institution; the candidates for admission were first examined by the three honorary physicians; and such exercises were allotted to them under medical superintendence as would best be conducive to their health and physical vigour. The intimation that Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit had undertaken to provide a suitable building for the institution if Government granted a free site according to recommendation of the Director of Public Instruction was received with loud cheers. The chairman said he wished to correct a misimpression which existed in certain quarters, and declared that this institution was intended for the benefit not of Parsees only, but people of all classes and creeds. There were several Hindu pupils; and the prize of a silver medal this year was awarded to a Hindu lad. The chairman then announced, amidst repeated cheers, that the head master, Mr. Pestonjee Kerawalla, had placed at the disposal of the committee a sum of Rs. 1,000 for the purpose of awarding annually out of the interest a gold medal bearing the name of his father, Mr. Nusserwanjee Kerawalla, the first head master of the institution; and that the name of Kerawalla, who had been conducting the duties of head master for many years would thus be permanently associated with the gymnasium. (Applause.)

A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings. Mr. Ardesir Byramjee Patel announced amidst cheers that a treat of sweetmeats would be provided for the pupils of the gymnasium next Saturday at the expense of Messrs. Cursetjee Manockjee Setna and Jamsetjee Cursetjee Cama.

A CEYLON LIBEL CASE.

A libel case which has created some sensation in Ceylon was heard the other day in the court of the district judge at Colombo. The action was brought by Mr. W. H. Moor, of the Ceylon Civil Service, against the editors and proprietors of the *Ceylon Observer*, and the statements complained of were contained in a letter sent to the paper by two missionaries, Messrs. Pickon and Rees. In this letter, Mr. Moor was, a local paper states, "charged with conduct which, if proved against him, should undoubtedly secure his dismissal from the service. Mr. Moor demanded an apology from the *Observer* editors, who refused this until they had communicated with their correspondents in India; and hence the action. Great interest was naturally taken in the trial, it being expected that Mr. Moor would get into the box and deny the charges of fraud and discourtesy brought against him by the missionaries, and that the missionaries would at least endeavour to prove their statements. But this is just what did not occur. Counsel for the plaintiff contended that it was the duty of the defendants to prove the charges they had made against Mr. Moor, while counsel for the defendants replied in effect 'if Mr. Moor has not the moral courage to go into the witness-box and deny on oath the charges we made, we will not do him the injustice of weighing the balance too heavily against him by proving our charges.' The trial therefore, consisted of mere legal argument, neither side leading evidence to substantiate or deny the charges, a fact which—the district judge remarked—might lead to a very unsatisfactory result." The decision in the case had not been given when the last mail left Colombo.

THE LOSS OF THE S. S. AGRA.

The following is the report to Government of Mr. Wolfe-Murray, Acting Principal Assistant Magistrate, Vizagapatam District, and President of the Court of Inquiry into the stranding of s. s. Agra, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Vizagapatam, 25th February 1887:—Information reached me, being then sixty-two miles from Vizagapatam and off any road, on the night of February 15th, that under G.O., No. 63, dated 15th February 1887, I was constituted President of the Court of Investigation into the wreck of the British India Steam Navigation Company's s. s. Agra. I at once made arrangements to hold the inquiry as soon as possible, but as I was 30 miles on one side or a telegraph, and the captain and officers were by the wreck some 26 miles on the other, it was obvious I could not communicate with them under three days' time, while they would require three days more to reach Vizagapatam. On the 17th February, therefore, I wired them to appear at that town on Wednesday, the 23rd, while I myself arrived there on Monday, the 21st. I judged that this interval would enable the captain and officers to do all that was needful in assisting salvage operations, while it would not postpone the inquiry one day more than was absolutely necessary. I may observe that, when I saw with the sports. The account of Captain Minto, who, having seen the wreck, knew more about it than any one, had recommended a postponement for salvage operations. Premising that this report contains little that is not particularised in the judgment, I may say that on appearance here of the parties on the 23rd instant, the court appointed, under Section 13, Messrs. Lyster and Shreeve to act as assessors. The former will be known to Government as lately acting Port Officer; the latter is now a merchant, but was recently in command of a steamship trading along this coast, which he knows well, and he also holds a master's certificate. Both were therefore conversant with maritime affairs. The inquiry was sufficiently simple. It proved that the s. s. Agra ran on a rock in about 6 fathoms of water within less than half a mile, and three miles from the coast at 2-32 p.m., on the fine afternoon of Saturday, January 29th, 1887. She was on her voyage from Calingapatam to Bimlipatam via the Santapilly channel. The place where she struck is between Guppill and Kotapolem villages of this district, and she is 9 miles to the northward of Santapilly rocks, with 5 feet of rock through her bottom, full of water, and likely to become a total wreck. She left Calingapatam at 10-55 a.m., and the captian, Mr. Masson, was on the bridge from that time till she struck. The second officer, Mr. Peck, was officer of the watch from noon till the accident. The Court considered there was reason to charge Captain Masson with default, insomuch as he was far out of his proper course. In his defence, Mr. Masson said that he had often gone the same course before as a subordinate officer, though this is the first time he has tried to command a ship through that channel. The evidence showed that the ordinary course of British India ships at this part of the coast is to go along between 7 and 8 fathoms. Mr. Masson states he was keeping, or trying to keep, between 6½ and 8½ fathoms. To do this, he was constantly altering the ship's course half a point now in shore and now out, and in one of these shifts of course he managed to hit off this previously unknown rock, his last cast of the lead before touching, showing, as is said, 6 fathoms 1 foot by hand lead, equal to 40 feet actual depth of water. The cast at striking gave 3½ fathoms. The ground round the wreck was surveyed by Captain Minto and found to be rocky and uneven. The captain states he took the course he did to save time and get to Bimlipatam by the shortest route, but he was a long way out of the shortest which is also the safest route. A glance at the preliminary chart shows this, since a straight line drawn between his position at noon and the centre of the Santapilly channel would have taken him at least two miles out from where the wreck now lied. Had he kept, as his customary, within seven fathoms, he would have doubtless been all right. The court think he had no business to be so far in shore, partly because it was out of his way to be so,—for he would have had to have hauled out again to fetch the centre of the channel—and partly because all the water north of the channel within nine fathom line from the shore is practically unsurveyed and might be bristling with rocks, at all events inside seven fathoms bankers of which denote the British India steamers as a rule do not steam. There is no doubt whatever from the evidence given that the captain misjudged his distance from the shore, probably trusting too much to his lead which, of course, was an insufficient guide to a steamer going full speed in unsurveyed and unknown water. Had he struck an unknown rock in that depth of water (six fathoms) within a mile or so of the channel's entrance, it would have been another matter; being nine miles distant from that channel's entrance, it was quite unnecessary for him to go where he did so near the land. The assessors recorded their opinion that the mishap was owing to the captain's error of judgment. This error has caused the loss in a few minutes time of a fine ship and cargo, of a value of perhaps £80,000 or £90,000; and his certificate was therefore suspended for three months. The enquiry showed that Captain Masson is a most careful and watchful officer, but that on this occasion he displayed that fallibility from which none are free; nevertheless, as the court considered him quite fit to hold mate's certificate during his period of suspension, they have so recommended him to Government under section 19th of the Act.

SIR STEUART BAYLEY ON MAHOMEDAN PROGRESS.

A large deputation of Mahomedan gentlemen headed by Prince Furokh Shah and representing the Mahomedan Central National Association, have waited on the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal and presented His Honour with an address. In the course of his reply Sir Steuart Bayley said:—

"Another point in the address is that in which you call my attention to the circumstances of difficulty with which Mahomedans have to contend in careers of life, and you express a hope that at least they may maintain their present position. I cordially reiterate that hope. You have often been reminded of the fact that in former times the Mahomedan community did not care to take advantage of the educational opportunities offered them. I was reading, the other day, a public document in which it is said that, since the time of Warren Hastings, this had always been a matter of sincere regret to Governments. Certainly, this was grappled with both by Lord Mayo's Government and that of Lord Northbrook, and here in Bengal, in Sir George Campbell's time, some real progress was made towards rectifying the difficulty; but this was the work of Government. I am exceedingly pleased to see that the Mahomedan community have learned practically to appreciate the value of self-help; and that they have put their shoulders to the wheel, and are now making satisfactory progress. Not only do I find this from the inquiries of the Education Commission, but the results to your community from the educational system of Government are very much better than they have been during the last few years—a few years ago such a thing as a Mahomedan M.A. was an unknown species."

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The P S Bhowmagar sailed yesterday for Bhownagar with a general cargo and 45 deck passengers on board.

The B I S N Co's steamer Bancoora, 2,170 tons, Captain G Brown, sailed on Saturday last for Calcutta and Galle. She is laden with a miscellaneous cargo.

The B and P S N Co's steamer Calder, will sail this morning for the Persian Gulf, under Captain J Cormack. She has a general cargo and 35 deck passengers on board.

The s s Regnis of 2,119 tons, Agents, Messrs McCulloch and Co, sailed from Bombay, the day before yesterday, under Captain W T Kayll, laden with a general cargo for Marseilles.

The following additional passengers proceeded by the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S N Co.'s ss Elektra, Captain P Meras, for Trieste or Brindisi—Colonel North, Mr and Mrs H Schaoht, Mr Bomonjee M Punthakey, and Mr M N Suklatwalla.

The s s Inchgarvie, 1,721 tons, Captain William Sanders, sailed on Saturday for Liverpool with a general cargo and the following passengers on board:—Mrs W Jarps, Mrs W Rothwell and two children, Mrs V Protwell, Miss J Pearse, and Mrs E K Ascher.

The City Line steamer City of Canterbury, 2,026, Captain A. B. Gray, which arrived in Bombay yesterday, has brought a general cargo and the following passengers from Liverpool, which port she left on the 5th ultimo, calling *en route* at Malta, Port Said, and Suez:—Surgeon Major R. and Mrs. and two Misses Boustead, Miss Gray and Mrs. Gibbons.

The B I S N Co's steamer Arabia, Captain C R Kendall, cleared on Saturday to sail for Persian Gulf and Karachi on the arrival of the overland mails in Bombay. She has a general cargo on board and carries the following passengers:—Mr Bahimtoola Bahadoor, Mr Syed Ibhram, boy and four servants. For Bussorah:—Conductor J Lowes, Barrack Master, two sons, daughter and one servant and Mrs Funnell for Karachi and 63 deck for Persian Gulf and Karachi.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The P and O boat Peshawar, 2,130, tons arrived in Bombay under Captain L H Moule, the day before yesterday morning with Her Majesty's China and Australian mails from Shanghai, whence she cleared on the 7th instant. The names of the passengers that arrived with her are:—Mr H Rigby, from Yokohama en route for London; Mr F Anderson, from Shanghai en route to Venice; Mr. N A C Hawkins and Mr and Mrs Noble—from Hongkong en route for Venice; Miss F Parsons, a gentleman

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

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CHAMPAGNE	Per 1 doz. quarts.	Per doz. pints.
Brenet Irroy's Carte d'Or	Rs. 55 0	Rs. 36 0
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	" 52 0	" 34 0
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	" 58 0	" 36 0
Dry Ellis Oboke Champagne	" 46 0	" —
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From Messrs. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN AY-EN-CHAMPAGNE.

Goldlack, extra	Rs. 44 0	" 47 0

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From G. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.

Leuchsheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 12 0
Deidesheimer	" 16 0	" 19 0
Forsterheimer	" 17 0	" —
Johannesmilch	" 21 0	" 24 0
Steinwein	" 21 0	" —
Hochheimer Berg	" 25 0	" 30 0
Rudesheimer	" 28 0	" 33 0
Marcobrunner	" 28 0	" 31 0

FRENCH WHITE WINES.
From A. DUPUIS, MACAU MEDOC.

Sterne	Rs. 20 0	—

PORT WINES.
From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.

Good Old Red Port	Rs. 19 0	—
Fine "	" 22 0	—
Very fine "	" 27 0	—
Most particular Preserved Old Red Port	" 35 0	—

CLARETS.
From Messrs. H. & C. SALABERRIQUE, BORDEAUX.

Chateau de Frands	Rs. 14 0	Rs. 15 0
St. Julien, Medoc	" 14 0	—
Les Canons	" 16 0	" 15 0
Chateau Grand Lebrun	" 16 0	—
Chateau Leoville	" 19 0	—
Chateau Le Roc St. Estephe	" 21 0	—
Chateau Lafitte	" 32 0	—
Chateau Margaux	" 27 0	—

From MUMENN & FILS.

Haut Canon	Rs. 15 0	—
Margaux Medoc	" 17 0	—
Chateau Lafitte	" 32 0	—

From A. DUPUIS, MACAU MEDOC.

Listrac Medoc	Rs. 13 0	Rs. 2 0
Cru de Beaujeu	" 16 0	" —

From J. ROSMER & SOHN, WIEN.

Hungarian Claret	Rs. 17 0	—
Chateau Rosmer	" 18 0	—

From FRANZSGARVAST.

Ouziowitzer	Rs. 12 0	" 14 0

From BRANDENBURG FRERES, BORDEAUX.

St. Julien, Star Label	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 14 0
" Red Bar	" 12 0	" 14 0
Chateau Larose	" 20 0	" 22 0

BRANDY AT REDUCED PRICES.

F. Donnandieu & Co.'s " Brandy	Rs. 21 0	—
Cognac, Fine Champagne { Munzet { Red Bars	" 25 0	—
Cognac Gold in Blue Gold capsules	" 27 0	—
Cognac Gold labels, Blue capsules	" 30 0	—
Vieux Cognac fine Champagne	" 35 0	—
Charles Larroire very old Brandy	" 37 0	—

BUSEGUNDY.
From A. DUPUIS, MACAU MEDOC.

Vidany	Rs. 21 0	—
Bamberth	" 28 0	—

WHISKY AT REDUCED PRICES.

Tabble Blend Whisky ""	Rs. 25 0	—
" "	" 22 0	—
Best Grachan's Blend "	" 21 0	—

BEER.

	Per doz. qts	Per doz. pts.
Bavarian Export Beer	Rs. 0 0	Rs. 2 8
Romford Light Bitter Beer in Champagne bottles	" 5 4	" —
Adnet Dreher's Vienna Beer	" 6 0	" —
Marburg's Ellsener Beer	" 5 4	" 3 4
Grimsels "	" 5 0	" —

ITALIAN WINES.

Vino Santa	Rs. 16 0	—
Vino Barbera	" 15 0	—
Vino Grignolino	" 15 0	—

SUNDRIES.

Italian Vermouth (Torino)	Rs. 16 0	—
Vin Mariesque a case of 24 Bottles	" 40 0	—
Maraschino case of 24 Bottles	" 120 0	—
Gin—Boord and Son's Old Tom	" 15 0	—
Chartreuse, Yellow	" 63 0	—
Finest Italian Vermouth	" 18 0	—

Swiss Cheese in tins from 1lbs. 19 to 3lbs. 0 11 per lb.
Best Swiss Honey in tins of 2 lbs. " 2 4 per tin.

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

		Rs. a.
Danish Butter, finest	per 1 lb. tin	1 4
Italian Butter, finest, extra quality	1 lb. tin at	0 9
	do.	1 0
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	Per Large Tin	Per Small Tin
Asparagus	Rs. 1 8	Rs. 1 0
Asparagus, middle size	" 2 0	" —
Celery	" —	" 0 10
French Beans	" —	" 0 10
Young Cut Beans	" —	" 0 10
Young Peas I.	" —	" 0 12
" II.	" —	" 0 10
Peas for Soup	" —	" 0 12
Young Carrots	" —	" 0 10
Sphagus in Water	" —	" 0 10
Small Sausages	" —	" 1 8
Smoked Sausages	" —	" 1 8

TERMS—

Not cash, no discount.

No order for less than one original package of Wines, Beer, &c. (Provisions excepted) will be executed.

Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Interest charged at the rate of Nine per cent. per annum on all accounts, after three months.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row.

Bombay, April 22, 1887.

KEATING'S INSECT POWDER.

BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all other Insects are destroyed by Keating's Insect Powder, which is quite harmless to Domestic Animals. In exterminating Beetles the success of this Powder is extraordinary, and no one need be troubled by those pests. It is perfectly clean in application. Ask for and take no other than "Keating's Powder," as imitations are noxious, and fail in giving satisfaction. Sold by all Chemists in bottles.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous for firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising*.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 8

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent. ; on twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager of the *Gazette* Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

BANKS

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL ... 62,500,000
RESERVE FUND ... 4500 000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Messrs. C J. HAMBRO & SO

LONDON OFFICE—62, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted com through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.

Rampart Row, W.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED,

CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND—£200,000.
BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNT are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected ; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	$4,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$7,500,000

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

BOMBAY—INTEREST ALLOWED
On Current Deposit Accounts, at the rate of 2 per cent per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 500 and upwards but not exceeding Rs. 100,000.
On Fixed Deposits :—
For 6 months, at 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, at 4½ per cent. per annum.
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India Australia, America, China and Japan.

F. DE BOVIS
Agent.

Offices of the Corporation, Church-gate-street, Bombay December 12, 1885.

HISTORY
OF
THE PARSIS
INCLUDING
THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION AND PRESENT POSITION.
BY
DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.
With coloured and other illustrations.
IN TWO VOLUMES.
PUBLISHED BY
MACMILLAN & Co., LONDON,
BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE BOMBAY.

Copies can be had at the
Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart-row.

DR. DE ROOS'
CONCENTRATED GUTTÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS.

THE alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however, reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in occult science—the result of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered to the world ; and the pleasant results of a quarter of a century, during which time this wonderful medicine has been tried in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the Inventor's hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients testify to the fact that from this remarkable tonic alone, now life has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individuals ; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in thorough good health—who previously were confirmed hypochondriacs, had been given up by the faculty as incurable and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.

This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system through the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It entirely improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, while for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in hot climates) suffer from languor and relaxation, as also all persons going to the East or West Indies should provide themselves with this important article of health.

Youth and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this wondrous medicine, for whether the body be debilitated in early life, or shaking under the pressure of years, a few doses will speedily afford assurance of returning health, by giving tone to the muscular and nervous systems, and through the organs of digestion renovating the whole constitution. To the young it affords health, strength, and spirits, in place of lassitude and debility ; while to the aged and infirm it materially furnishes great relief and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the whole corporeal frame ; and although it is not put forward as an impostor morality, it will certainly gild the autumn of declining years, and in all cases calmly and serenely protract the close of life. For females of all ages, as also for delicate children, who cannot take cod-liver oil, the Guttæ Vitæ will be found a great boon—being far superior in its strengthening properties, and at the same time so pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity for exertion. Price, 11s. and 22s. per bottle. The large size contains sufficient for four weeks.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURES, &c.

DR. DE ROOS'
COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are justly celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints. Discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder and diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs generally.

These celebrated Pills are an infallible remedy in the most obstinate cases. By their use alone many thousands are annually restored to health and the agonies of gout and rheumatism may now be considered a voluntary affliction, as no one need suffer these excruciating torments who will only have recourse to these Pills, which are confidently recommended by the proprietor as the only real specific ; whilst for weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages 1s., 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s. and 33s.

THE MOST WONDERFUL PILLS IN THE WORLD

DR. DE ROOS'
PILULÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS

Which speedily, and almost magically, remove pain and disease of whatever nature, restore cheerfulness to the spirits, vigour to the body, and strengthen all the organs on which health and life depend ; they do not contain a particle of mercury, but are purely vegetable ; and for all affections of the liver, flatulency, bile, sick headache, dizziness, loss of appetite, lowness of spirits, the sensations of fullness at the pit of the stomach, pains between the shoulders, and the distress arising from indigestion and general debility they will be found of unexampled efficacy. They act mildly on the bowels without pain or griping, impart strength to the stomach, promote a healthy action of the liver, clear the skin, remove shallowness and pimples, purify the blood, tranquillise the nerves, and marvellously invigorate the whole system. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s. and 33s. per box.

Every package of DR. DE ROOS' preparations bears the British Government Stamp with the words "WALTER DE ROOS, London," in White Letters on a Red Ground, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners, without which none can possibly be genuine. DR. DE ROOS' world-famed medicines may be obtained of Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona ; COOPER, MADON & Co., (Limited), Bombay and Poona ; B PHILLIPS & Co., Bombay & Poona ; H. A. GREVER & Co., Bombay ; BARBIE & Co., Madras ; WEST & Co., Madras ; WEAR, Brigade Road, Bangalore ; LYALL, Allahabad ; B. G. MATHOOR, Medical Agency, Pegumundee, Agra ; DOOLY SING and LALL SING, Delhi and Ajmere ; BATHGATE & Co., Calcutta ; BARKER, STAINSTREET & Co., Calcutta ; FRASE, ALLEN & Co., Lucknow ; BALL, HOMSON & Co., Timbabla ; MAITLAND & Co., and HUDSON & Co., Colombo ; and all the principal Merchants in India.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The public are respectfully informed that DR. DE ROOS is not sold in large quantities, but only in packages, at the aforementioned prices. Intending purchasers are specially cautioned not to be deluded into buying *so-called* "Guttæ Vitæ" or "Renal Pills," but in every case specially to ask for (and accept no other but) DR. DE ROOS' "Guttæ Vitæ" or DR. DE ROOS' "Renal Pills."

IMPORTANT TO YOUNG MEN.—Debilitated and nervous sufferers should read the "Medical Adviser," by DR. DE ROOS, on some disorders, the result of depression of spirit and confirmed nastenebsy too frequently traceable to certain pernicious habits acquired in early life. Price one Rupee (or any of the Agents for DR. DE ROOS' Medicines).

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S
INVALID'S PORT WINE.
RECOMMENDED BY MEDICAL MEN.

Price Rs. 28-8 Net per dozen Quarts.

See that our Brand is on the Cork, Capsule, and Label.

BOURNE & SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHERS,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

Studio open from
9 a.m., to 4 p.m.

BLANDY'S
CELEBRATED OLD MADEIRA WINES.

MADEIRA WINES, produced in the Island of that name, were once very popular, and ARE NOW FAST REGAINING THEIR PLACE IN PUBLIC ESTEEM.

Full bodied, of a fine Bouquet, and with very great vinous flavour, Madeira is undoubtedly everything that a Wine should be, and as the only cause of its not being more generally consumed is a fallacious notion on the part of the Public that Genuine Pure Madeiras are not to be got, the following facts will be of interest :—

In 1852 a sweeping disease known as the "Oidium" destroyed nearly all the Vines in the Island, in consequence of which prices rose to such an enormous extent as to send the Wine out of fashion. Since then the Island of Madeira has been favoured with TWENTY-THREE GLORIOUS VINTAGES, whilst the accumulation of Stock, owing to the small demand for the Wine, has resulted in a great fall in prices making MADEIRAS one of the BEST and CHEAPEST WINES NOW OFFERED !

MADEIRAS ARE WELL KNOWN TO BE THE MOST DIGESTABLE OF ALL WINES, OWING TO THE FACT THAT THEY ARE RICHER IN FRUIT SALTS THAN ANY OTHERS.

Excessive dryness in Wines means want of flavour and crudeness, causing indigestion, and is therefore to be avoided.

Really fine Vintages mean Ripe Grapes, which must produce Fruity Wines, and be conducive to health.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co. have therefore the fullest confidence in bringing the following Brands more prominently to the notice of Wine-consumers in India :—

Very Superior	per doz. qts. Rs. 20 0	London Particular	per doz. qts. Rs. 30 8
Pale Dry	" " " 22 0	Rich old " Boal"	" " " 38 8
Specially Selected	" " " 24 0	Very Dry old "Sercial"	" " " 43 0
EAST INDIA MADEIRA	" " " 30 0	Grand old "Cama de Lobos"	" " " 50 0

PORT WINES.—Shipped by HOOPER BROTHERS, Oporto.
(A very well-known and old-established Brand in the United Kingdom.)

Good Fruity	Rs. 18 0	Light old—a good desert Wine	Rs. 23 0
Superior, full bodied, light	" 20 0	Invalid's Wine, "Special"	" 28 0
		(Choice, tawny, mellow, extremely old in the wood).	

SHERRIES.—Shipped by MANUEL GAZTELU E YRIARTE, Port St. Mary, Spain.
(Whose Soleras are identically the same as those from which this firm has been shipping since the year 1831.)

Pale, medium, dry	Rs. 18 0	"Oloroso," excellent, dry, special	Rs. 23 0
"Vino do Pasto," soft, dry	" 19 0	"Amoroso," rich and nutty	" 26 0
Manzanilla, pure dry, natural	" 22 0	"Amontillado," pale dry	" 27 0

The above quotations are subject to 5 per cent. discount for cash.
Special Terms for quantities to Messes, Clubs, Traders, and Co-operative Societies, and samples on application.
N. B.—Quotations given on application for shipments in Wood.

R. RAMCHANDRA & CO., SOLE AGENTS,
11, MILITARY SQUARE, BOMBAY.

SILVER PLATE
FOR PRESENTATION.

GOBLETS—
Silver, Plain or Engraved, Rs. 52 to Rs. 120.

TANKARDS AND MUGS—
Silver Engraved or Chased, Terra Cotta, Lambeth & Daulton, with Silver Mounts, Rs. 38 to Rs. 120

SILVER SETS—
For Christening Presents in Cases Mug, Knife, Fork and Spoon, Rs. 72 to Rs. 210.

SILVER SETS—
Knife, Fork and Spoon in Case, Rs. 42 to Rs. 75.

SILVER SETS—
Fork, Spoon and Napkin Ring in Case, Rs. 62 to Rs. 65.

SILVER SETS—
Spoon, Fork, Napkin Ring, Egg Cup and Spoon, in Case, Rs. 120.

SILVER SETS—
Mustard Pot and Spoon and two Muffineers, in Case, Rs. 175 each.

SILVER SETS—
Of Tea Cup and Saucer in Case Rs. 95 each.

PRIZE CUPS—
Silver, with and without two Handles and Covers, Plain or Engraved, Rs. 200 to Rs. 400.

SALT CELLARS—
Silver, in Sets of 2, 4 and 6 in Case—Plain, Engraved or Embossed—Oak Wood with Silver Mounts, Rs. 48 to Rs. 140.

CARD CASES—
Silver, Engraved, in Case Rs. 55 to Rs. 60.

CIGAR CASES—
Silver, in Cases, Engraved or Leather with Silver Mounts, Rs. 55 to Rs. 130

CIGARETTE CASES—
Silver, Engraved or Plain, Rs. 44 to Rs. 60.

BOUQUET HOLDERS—
Silver, in very pretty Designs, Rs. 15 to Rs. 50.

SILVER SETS—
Cake-Cutters, Knife and Fork, in Case, Rs 75.

SILVER SET—
Consisting of Sardine Spoon and Fork, Butter Knife and Jam Spoon, in Case, Rs. 83 each.

BREAKFAST SETS—
Silver, Coffee Pot, Tea Pot, Sugar Basin and Milk Jug, Rs. 350 each set.

TUMBLERS—
Silver, Plain or Engraved, with or without Cover, Rs. 35 to Rs. 100.

MUFFINEERS—
Silver, sets of 2 or 3 in Case, Rs. 48 to Rs. 140.

NAPKIN RINGS—
Silver, Rs. 10 to Rs. 20 each.

CORAL & BELLS—
In Silver, a great variety, Rs. 10 to Rs. 75.

VINAIGRETTES—
Silver, Rs. 18 each.

FISH CARVERS—
In Silver, fitted in cases, Rs. 175 each

SILVER SETS—
Of 6 Tea Spoons and Sugar Tongs, in Case, Rs. 62 to Rs. 66.

SILVER SETS—
Of two Fruit Spoons and Sugar Ladle, in Case, Rs. 90.

FRUIT SPOONS—
Silver, in Case, Rs. 105 each set.

TROWELS—
Silver, for Laying Foundation Stones, Rs. 80 to Rs. 150.

We would draw the attention of Prize Committees to our superb stock of Prize and Presentation Silver Plate, suitable for RACE CUPS, RIFLE CUPS, PRIZES FOR LAWN-TENNIS, BADMINTON, PAPER CHASES, &c., &c.

DESIGNS FOR ADDRESS CASKETS, &c., to illustrate any specific idea or to carry out emblematically any particular subject, will be promptly submitted for approval, accompanied by estimates of cost.

Our large Silver Stock comprises every variety of Presentation, Ornamental, and Table Plate. We make it our especial business to obtain from the first English makers the latest and most *recherché* specimens of modern art ; while the facilities afforded by the possession of a *large Manufactory* enable us to excel in our Indian-made Silver Work.

HAMILTON & Co.,
JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS.
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

March 11th, 1887.

[*TWELFTH ANNUAL PUBLICATION.*]

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1887.

Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5 ; WITH POSTAGE Rs. 5-4. ENGLISH PRICE—Ten Shillings.

The GUIDE and DIRECTORY for the year 1887 has been carefully revised and corrected up to date. The information contained in this Guide is compressed so as to bring it within the limits of a handy volume. It is however sufficiently full and comprehensive for all practical purposes ; nothing being omitted that would be likely to be of use either to the passing traveller or the permanent resident.

Great pains have been taken to ensure accuracy of the names and addresses given in the Directory.

AGENTS IN LONDON:

Messrs. GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E. C. / Messrs. TRUBNER & Co., Ludgate Hill, City. / Mr. F. S. King, Canada Buildings, King St., Whitehall. / Messrs. W. M. SMITH and Co., Strand.

INSURANCES.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY
FIRE LIFE AND MARINE
CAPITAL—£5,000,000.
FUNDS EXCEED—£1,800,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and also accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous Rates.

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
4, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, Limited,

IS the FIRST PUBLIC COMPANY established in India to provide Security against Losses arising through dishonesty of persons holding situations of trust, and to obviate the inconvenience and defects of Suretyship by Private Bondsmen.

The Security of the Association is now generally adopted for European and Native Officer under Government and Public Companies.

Friends and Relations are relieved of the fear of these pecuniary losses to which persons are exposed who become responsible for the acts of others.

Moderate rates according to the nature of the Employment on the amount of security required.

Premiums periodically reduced.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Secretary.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandize and Buildings in Bombay are issued by

REMINGTON & Co.
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 15th August, 1875.

FIRE AND LIFE.

LIVERPOOL and LONDON and GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1836.

Income for 1885 ... £1,479,513
General Reserve and Fire Re-Insurance Funds ... £1,800,000
Life and Annuity Funds ... £2,606,615
Total Invested Funds ... £7,077,140

The attention of intending Insurers is particularly directed to the enormous resources of this Company.

Reduced Life Rates.
Next Division 31st Dec. 1888.

FIRE RISKS undertaken on Mills, Merchandize, Bungalows, and nearly every description of property in the Bombay Presidency on favorable terms.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary feelings of protracted illness, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, &c.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Hysteria, Palpitation, Shilpitation and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy the sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances and evidences of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery in Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Cholera, Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and from the reason of there we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is a DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE COMPOUNDER TO PRESCRIBERS AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. age Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne ; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and Imitation
Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT
Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.

PHOSPHORUS THE GREAT
REMEDY
FOR DISORDERS OF
THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.

IT is agreed by all Medical authorities tha PHOSPHORUS plays a very important part in the NUTRITION of THE BRAIN and NERVE-TISSUE, and possesses SPECIAL CURATIVE VITALIZING and STRENGTHENING PROPERTIES.

In OVER BRAIN WORK, MELANCHOLIA, EPILEPSY, HYSTERIA, NEURALGIA, LOSS of NERVE POWER, and other Manifestations of NERVOUS EXHAUSTION PHOSPHORUS is INVALUABLE.

DR. WOOD says : "PHOSPHORUS in NERVOUS EXHAUSTION, whether involving the cerebra or special centres, is of GREAT VALUE. I have seen marked benefit from its use when the symptoms were not severe enough to indicate *organic lesion*, but the most remarkable results have been in cases in which the structure of the centre was apparently deeply indicated. In threatened BRAIN SOFTENING it is the ONLY drug that can ARREST THE DISEASE. In NEURALGIA its use is commended by reason as well as by experience and gives SPEEDY RELIEF."

DR. PEREIRA says : "PHOSPHORUS excites the nervous vascular and secretory organs, increases the fullness and frequency of the pulse and heightens mental activity and muscular power.

H. AND T. KIRBY & CO.'S

PREPARATIONS OF PHOSPHORUS are made according to Dr. Kirby's Formulæ, and it is admitted that in NO OTHER FORMS can PHOSPHORUS be administered so safely or effectually, Syrups and all Liquid Preparations being either INERT or DANGEROUS. The following combinations are largely prescribed :—

IN NERVOUS DEBILITY, SCIATICA AND NEURALGIA PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS GIVE
SPEEDY RELIEF.

This valuable combination of two powerful tonics is a very useful restorative, and is found most beneficial in the treatment of diseases of a low type in CONVALESCENCE from FEVERS and other acute exhausting diseases. As a tonic and antiperiodic it is largely used in India in some stages of fevers and to counteract the exhausting influence of the excessive heat of the climate

IN LOSS OF NERVE POWER.

PHOSPHORUS, IRON, QUININE AND STRYCHNIA PILLS ARE INVALUABLE

as also in all cases of MAL-NUTRITION, whether the consequence of acute diseases, such as FEVERS, BLOOD POISONING or result of OVERWORK, DISSIPATION, Indulgence in ALCOHOLIC STIMULANTS or excess of any kind, and in cases of WAKEFULNESS, FEEBLENESS of MEMORY, GIDDINESS and TREMBLING of the VOLUNTARY MUSCLES on EXERTION and some forms of SKIN DISEASE.

EARLY DECAY OF MENTAL VIGOUR AND PREMATURE OLD AGE.

LOWNESS of SPIRITS and ATONIC DYSPEPSIA arising from OVERWORK and IMPOTENCE IN OLD or DEBILITATED SUBJECTS, are much alleviated by a course of

PHOSPHORUS and NUX VOMICA PILLS.

IN BRIGHT'S DISEASE,

after the acute symptoms have subsided

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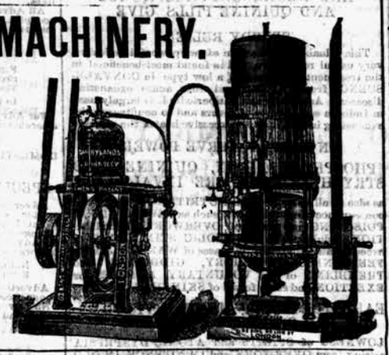

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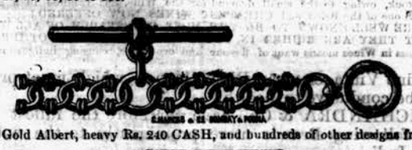

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